THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 74

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 10.

Mrs. Roosevelt Quits OCD; Laura Ingalls Sentenced; Cambridge Blackout Soon

The World's Day—February 20, 1942

Washington: Mrs. Roosevelt Resigns OCD Post

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt resigned her post as Assistant Director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Laura Ingalls, one-time noted flier, was sentenced to eight months to two years in prison for failing to register as a paid agent of the German Reich. She repeated her contention that in accepting money from the German Embassy officials to make isolationist speeches over the country she was acting as a self-appointed counter-espionage agent for the United States.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes announced a system to restrict fuel oil deliveries to homes, industries, and for commercial purposes in the East due to tanker sinkings and diversion to war purposes. [Financial Page.]

Price Administrator Henderson urged those with extra sugar supplies to either sell some back to the grocer or to neighbors before their stocks became a liability under the sugar rationing program.

The National War Labor Board referred the double-pay-for-Sunday dispute between the General Motors Corporation and the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers to a board committee preliminary to hearings on the case involving 190,000 men in 90 plants.

The Senate voted 75 to 5 to repeal provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act granting optional retirement pay to members of Congress and then rejected 49 to 22 a proposal to pay $30 monthly to all the nation's needy 60 or over. [Page 8.]

The War: Nazis Lose in Convoy Attack

Sea: The British Admiralty and Air Ministry announced that enemy speedboats and planes were destroyed and others damaged when they staged an unsuccessful attack on a British convoy last night. Two Nazi E-boats were sunk in the all-night battle. No casualties or damage were inflicted on the merchant ships.

Atlantic Coast: The 4,080-ton Brazilian freighter Olinda was sunk by an Axis submarine Feb. 16, and crew members landed at Norfolk, Va., said the submersible was "pocket size." The entire crew of 46 was picked up from two lifeboats after drifting for 20 hours. The ship's captain, it was reported, was ordered aboard the submarine and questioned concerning his cargo and destination before the vessel was sunk. Crew members said the submarine crash-dived when United States naval planes were sighted.

Caribbean: Two ships anchored off Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, were damaged by explosions apparently caused by a U-boat attack. Aruba, Netherlands West Indies island, was shelled again by an Axis submarine after another tanker had been sunk nearby. [Page 8.]

Libya: Axis units, including some tanks, withdrew after exchanging artillery fire with the British about 10 miles south and southeast of Tmimi, the British Command announced.

Air: A small force of RAF bombers attacked objectives in the Rhur, returning without the loss of a single plane.

Burma: While the British were maintaining a precarious hold on the Bilin River defending Rangoon, that port was being evacuated. The Indian authorities were announced to have arranged to substitute another route from India to China.

Dutch East Indies: Japanese landed on Bali, a small island close to Java, and claimed also to have landed on the Portuguese-Dutch island of Timor, recently occupied by Anglo-Dutch troops. Japanese reports of the attack on Darwin, northern Australia, claim extensive damage to shipping.

New England: Blackout in Cambridge March 5

Cambridge, Mass., will hold a practice blackout on March 5, from 10 to 10:30 p. m. [Page 2.]

Deadline on delivery of new cars purchased before Jan. 1 was extended one week from Feb. 26 to March 2. [Page 5.]

Many women's colleges are speeding up courses for earlier graduation in order to release more women for war and defense work, Miss Katharine McBride, Dean of Radcliffe, told convention of girls' school principals. [Page 2.]

Last ship connecting Vinalhaven, Maine, with the mainland will not be taken over by the Navy, it was announced. [Page 2.]

Vanguard of skiing fans left for snow-covered hills of New England as three-day holiday week end began. [Page 5.]

National: Liquor Syndicate Smashed

The smashing of a liquor syndicate which was said to have defrauded the Government of $3,429,500 in taxes was claimed by New York's United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa. Sixty-nine defendants were named in the alchohol conspiracy indictment.

Federal agents arrested 39 more Japanese aliens in the Imperial Valley of California, near the Mexican border, for questioning by the immigration authorities.

The Portuguese ship Serpa Pinto arrived in New York from Lisbon with more than 300 passengers, mostly Jewish refugees.

Diplomatic: Australian Parliament Sits

Australia opened a secret meeting of Parliament to consider the acute problems arising from the new trends of the war in the Southwest Pacific. [Page 19.]

Prime Minister Churchill placed Sir Stafford Cripps and Capt. Oliver Lyttelton in his streamlined, smaller War Cabinet. Captain Lyttelton supplants Lord Beaverbrook as generalissimo of production. [Page 1.]

Queen Wilhelmina revived a rank not used since the 17th-century days of Dutch naval power in appointing J. T. Fürstner, Navy Minister of the Netherlands Government-in-Exile, a lieutenant-admiral. The title was conferred "in recognition of his great services in connection with the continuation of the fight for liberty after the fall of the Netherlands."

Americas: Axis Legations Taken Over

The Argentine Ambassador and the Portuguese Minister have taken formal charge of the legations vacated by Italy and Japan in Mexico City.

Costa Rica officials announced a number of German citizens accused of pro-Axis sympathies have been arrested and taken to a concentration camp.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Liquor-Loose Lips Spur Call For Prohibition

Dangerous channel seen for leakage of important military information

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lips loosened by drink were seen here today as a dangerous channel for leakages of military and production information currently plaguing officials.

Seriousness of the situation is partly reflected by the efforts now being made by liquor interests themselves to caution drinkers against lowering the censorship on their talk while in the verbose atmosphere of a tavern, tap, or cocktail lounge.

The situation, high lighted by several unfortunate incidents of recent date, may focus—from an altogether different angle—public demand for wartime prohibition.

Although actual incidents of sabotage resulting from barroom talk are still kept secret, illustrations of the danger are not difficult to find.

Knew All About Bismarck

Soon after the Bismarck engagement, one of the principal British warships involved put into Boston for repairs. British Tars with neat little black bows tied over the name of their ship on their caps, swarmed uptown. Some sampled the offering of various taverns. A few rounds of drinks and patrons began to hear the story of the chase and of the final minutes of the Bismarck.

Among the most interested auditors were certain members of the German consulate, not having been expelled from the country at that time.

Much of the "inside" story of the Bismarck and her pursuers now being published was common tavern talk in Boston all last summer.

A better illustration of the dangers of such talk recently came to light in Quincy. It had to do with some major changes at the great Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Company, one of the largest naval contractors.

News of the change in operations was brought to John Herbert, managing editor of the Quincy Patriot Ledger. Before publishing it, he followed the example of other patriotic editors and called the Navy to make sure it was public information.

Naval authorities received his query in astonishment. This change, they said, was a high Navy secret. The men working on it have been especially asked as a matter of patriotism not to talk about it. The Navy was keenly interested in knowing how the news leaked out.

Mr. Herbert checked back on his source of information.

"Why, I heard it in a beer joint over in Weymouth Saturday

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Japanese Tighten Ring Around Java; U. S. Strength Increases in Far East; British Cabinet Shift Due to Speed Arms

Door opened at London to wide alterations in war strategy on all major fronts.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 20—The changes in the British Cabinet open the door to important alterations in the whole Allied war strategy.

For The Christian Science Monitor has the best possible reasons to believe that it isn't a question this time of simply making shifts in political personnel. On the contrary, the changes are evidence of a new approach to the problem of winning the war on all fronts.

At home, the introduction of Sir Stafford Cripps into the War Cabinet as leader of the House should have the effect of giving fresh momentum to the vital production front.

Although it is Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, and not Sir Stafford, who is in direct charge of production the general impression is that they will work well together and alongside of Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, and Chairman of Production Executive, to speed up the manufacture of munitions, planes, tanks, and supplies.

Overseas as the war draws closer to India the presence of Sir Stafford is liable to imply a drastically different policy on the part of the British Government.

Change for India Seen

Already there are reports from India that Prime Minister Winston Churchill's reply to proposals made at the beginning of the year by a group of Indian Liberal leaders will go fairly far toward giving the Indians a still greater stake in the government of their own country.

Furthermore Sir Stafford has long been known as an advocate of giving India immediate Dominion status. The contention of Whitehall has always been that it is impossible to withdraw British rule from India until the various factions there had agreed among themselves on a workable form of government.

There are some signs now, however, that the Japanese threat to Burma and India might have a unifying effect and thus make it possible for Britain to take a big step soon toward giving a greater measure of autonomy to the Indian Empire, without risking grave internal strife.

The importance of such a move to the war strategy in the Far East would be enormous if it helped to bring about conditions under which its vast Indian man

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Personnel of British Cabinet: Page 6.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Capt. Oliver Lyttelton

Minister of State, with general supervision of production.

By a Staff Artist

Sir Stafford Cripps

Lord Privy Seal and Leader in House of Commons.

Bay State Congressman Sharply Hits Dies Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts, grandson of Charles W. Eliot, former President of Harvard University, went over the record of individuals and organizations charged by the Dies Committee with being "un-American," "subversive" or "Communistic," and told the House that he had found some of them indorsed by such men as Wendell L. Willkie, Attorney General Francis Biddle, William Allen White, Thomas E. Dewey, Gov. Leverett Salstonstall (R) of Massachusetts, and Charles Evans Hughes.

In one of the strongest attacks made on the Dies Committee, whose life expires next month unless a pending continuation resolution is passed, Mr. Eliot urged its abolition for incompetency, and the substitution of some other agency.

The Dies Committee, Representative Eliot recalled, listed indorsement of the American Youth Act as evidence of "un-American activities." Mr. Eliot pointed out that Warden Lewis E. Lawes and several members of the House indorsed the Act, including a member of the Dies Committee itself.

William E. Dodd, Jr., Listed

William E. Dodd, Jr., was listed as "un-American" by the Dies Committee. Mr. Eliot pointed out that this was because "his father, Ambassador Dodd, not he himself, was a member of something called the Council Against Intolerance." Other members of the same Council were Senator W. Warren Barbour (R) of New Jersey, George Gordon Battle, William Allen White, Attorney General Biddle, Senator Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri, Thomas E. Dewey, Frank Gannett and others.

"How can we stand for this sort of thing?" demanded Mr. Eliot. "It is just silly, and it makes the House look utterly ridiculous." Representative Eliot recalled that one "Mary Johnson" had been ordered investigated by the F. B. I. as a minor clerk in the Government on information of the Dies Committee, because "somebody named Mary Johnson drew a picture for a Communist paper six years ago." The two people were not the same, Mr. Eliot pointed out, but the F. B. I. was forced to make the inquiry—"while the Normandie goes up in flames."

Mr. Dies included one "George Saunders" on his list of un-American Government employees, charged with being a Communist living in Pittsburgh. Actually the George Saunders referred to, Mr. Eliot recalled, lives in San Francisco, where "he was active in the Junior Chamber of Commerce." The Dies Committee, however, ordered the F. B. I. to track him down although, as Mr. Eliot recalled, "George Deatherage, the frank American fascist who used to head the Knights of the White Camellia and who planned a fascist coup to seize the Government, is executive engineer at an immense naval construction project right down here at Norfolk."

Anti-Nazi League's Case

A Government employee named "Gauld" was labeled "un-American" by the Dies Committee, Mr. Eliot pointed out, "because he was a member of a Committee headed by former Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes."

Mr. Eliot pointed out the Dies Committee had branded as "un-American" the non-sectarian Anti-Nazi League, and recalled that this League had had the full indorsement on the floor of the House of Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, who called it "a fine organization of Americans."

Representative Dies called the China Aid Council subversive, Mr. Eliot recalled. This is part of the United China Relief whose Honorary President is Wendell Willkie.

"Finally, here is an activity which the Dies Committee considers subversive," went on Mr. Eliot. "Yes, this is an activity listed in the Dies Committee files and charged against United States employees as un-American—signing a petition against the Dies Committee. Anybody who opposes the continuation of the Dies Committee is ipso facto un-American. I

Continued on Page 17, Column 2

Java seen as base for most reinforcements as Japan pays rising price for gains.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—The broadening part played by American reinforcements of men and materiel in the Far East is causing restrained but perceptible optimism in war quarters here today.

Despite the continued Japanese successes in portions of the Netherlands East Indies and Burma, several developments have made it plain that American strength is increasing throughout the Southwest Pacific and that American offensive and defensive tactics are taking a mounting toll of Japanese land, sea, and air strength.

With the heroic and almost legendary troops under Gen. Douglas MacArthur having once more brought the Japanese to a standstill on Bataan Peninsula, American forces elsewhere in the Southwest Pacific were almost universally on the offensive. Although adhering to their policy of underestimating rather than overestimating American successes, military and naval quarters here are expressing greater confidence over the United Nations' ability to hold the island of Java for many weeks, if not indefinitely.

U. S. Troops in Java

Particular interest was aroused by the report from Batavia that American troops, which have been in an eastern Javanese town for six or seven weeks, have not yet been sent into duty. This is taken to mean that the United Nations have been hoarding their strength for an all-out defense of this key island and that American reinforcements are being concentrated for that purpose.

This belief that men and materiel from the United States are going primarily to Java is further evidenced by the markedly increased activity of American four-engine bombers and pursuit ships during the past few days.

Official Netherlands Indies sources have just announced that American airplanes, including Flying Fortress bombers, have strewn devastation among Japanese forces landing on the Island of Bali. One enemy destroyer was seen to be destroyed, while another destroyer, three cruisers and three transports were reported as damaged.

Japanese Sea Losses

This battering of the Japanese Navy followed an authoritative Indies report that 182 Japanese ships had been sunk or damaged between Dec. 7 and Feb. 14. Of these, 109 were listed as sunk, 28 probably sunk and 45 damaged.

Although unofficial compilation of reported enemy losses here do not reach such a high total, it is known that the destruction of Japanese naval and mercantile vessels have been very high. Some sources have estimated that Japanese naval losses, both in tonnage and in the numbers of ships, are now three or four times those of the combined United Nations in the Pacific from Pearl Harbor on.

It is agreed here that the Japanese have probably lost from 7 to 11 cruisers, 13 to 16 destroyers, at least 6 submarines, one battleship and one aircraft carrier. There is no confirmation in Washington, however, that more than one enemy aircraft carrier has been sunk. The Indies report mentions one surely sunk, two probably sunk and one damaged.

Allied battleship losses, which include Britain's Repulse and Prince of Wales and the United States'

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Tokyo forces land on Timor—U. S. submarine sinks cargo vessel—Darwin bombed

By the War Editor
Of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

The one Pacific island that the United Nations had seized for strategic reasons—Portuguese-Dutch Timor, 450 miles northwest of Darwin—is in process of passing to the Japanese, according to Tokyo dispatches. Timor, and with it, the much-advertised island of Bali, close to the eastern tip of Java, have been visited by Japanese landing parties. This further closes in the ring of offensive bases around the Dutch East Indies, which clearly are the immediate goal of the invader.

Whether Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell is prepared with last-minute plans to offset these gains, by seizing counteroffensive bases in the Pacific remains to be seen. News that a United States submarine was operating in the East China Sea and had sunk a 5,000-ton cargo ship is at least one sign of fresh Allied activity in the enemy territory.

The Japanese attack, however, is being pressed with breath-taking rapidity. The fact that as many as 100 planes participated in yesterday's attack on Darwin came as a shock to the Australians, though Japanese claims that during the attack their airmen sank a 6,000-ton Australian auxiliary cruiser, two destroyers, a subchaser and nine transports have yet to be substantiated.

Attacks launched by the Japanese against Bandoeng, headquarters of the Dutch Army on Java, and on the Java naval base of Surabaya, were, however, not allowed to go without resistance. Five Japanese bombers and five fighters were downed over Java and four more fighters over Bali.

In Burma, the situation remained unchanged, although the steps taken for evacuation of Rangoon and the definite cessation of supplies to China from that port over the Burma Road indicate that the British Imperials are not expected to hold the Bilin River line indefinitely.

Reports from the Philippines show that Japanese continue to bombard the American lines on the Bataan Peninsula. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué reports the increased use by the Japanese of incendiary bombs on installations behind the American lines.

Dutch East Indies:

With invasion today of the idyllic island of Bali, and Timor, according to Tokyo claims, Japan's multiple front offensive in the Southwest Pacific took ominous form as a threat to isolate the United Nations forces in Java.

The waters around Bali, a Dutch colonial paradise where war had been little more than a fable of the white men, were threshed by the torpedoes, bombs and shells of warships and warplanes as the United Nations closed in in an apparently unsuccessful battle to bar the strong sea-borne invasion force from the gleaming beaches of Bali.

The defenders again were exacting a heavy price for the Japanese attack, but evidently not heavy enough. Japanese landing parties swarmed from their transports and cut through the surf with their landing barges, despite the counterblows of Allied air and surface craft and submarines.

The defenders scored direct bomb hits on one or more Japanese cruisers and three transports and eight near misses on a destroyer, according to an early communiqué of the United Nations. Four Japanese fighters were shot down and the defending air force returned to base intact.

United Nations warships and submarines had opened the counterattack Feb. 19 on the invasion forces concentrated in waters around Bali. The 2,095-square mile island is separated from easternmost Java at its nearest point by a mile-wide strait. It is only about 120 miles from Bali to Java's big Surabaya naval base.

A Dutch communiqué said succinctly: "In connection with enemy action directed against Bali, vital points on Bali have been destroyed and naturally strong action is

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Army Experts on Hub Visit Stress Need of Skilled Help

Importance of defense training schools in the Greater Boston area, which have already turned out more than 6,000 young men and women, most of them now engaged in vital war production, was emphasized today when Army officers from the War Department came here to inspect the schools and to talk to trainees.

Purpose of the trip, according to Lieut. Col. Nathaniel A. Burnell, Director of Defense Training for the War Production Board and the Federal Security Agency, was to observe how defense training is progressing and to impress trainees with the importance of the work they are doing as members of the vital "army of production."

Heading the inspecting party was Col. Basil D. Edwards, Executive Assistant to Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson. Also included were: Capt. William H. Spinrad, Office of Chief of Ordnance; Capt. Joseph S. G. Genovese, Office of Undersecretary of War; Lieut. Robert F. Wagner, Jr., son of the Senator, also representing the Office of the Undersecretary of War; Lieut. Robert B. Clarke, Jr., Office of Chief of Ordnance; Lieut. Glade Bilby and Lieut. Denis Dowling, Office of Chief of Air Corps, and several non-commissioned officers.

Accompanying the official group were representatives of the State Department of Education, the Boston School Committee, the National Youth Administration, and Defense Training officials.

First stop in the itinerary was at Massachusetts Institute of Technology where Prof. Raymond D. Douglass, in charge of the Defense Training Program, told the Army men that 50-odd Government projects were under way. Here the official party was taken into several laboratories where experiments of the most secret nature are being conducted. Newsmen and others on the tour were excluded.

From M. I. T. the party proceeded to the National Youth Administration shops on Spice Street, Charlestown, and thence to the NYA Center for Women on Columbus Avenue.

Other training centers included on the inspection schedule which continued through the afternoon and evening were the East Boston High School, Mechanic Arts High School, Brookline High School, training centers in Waltham, and Wentworth Institute. Sandwiched in on the very full itinerary were visits to the State House and City Hall for meetings with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. The official party will entrain for Washington at 11 p. m.

[Picture: Page 2]

'Battle Hymn of the Republic'

International

The United States Navy Girds On Its Spiritual Armor

"Somewhere in the Pacific" these officers and men aboard one of the American warships that attacked the Japanese-mandated Gilbert and Marshall Islands raise their voices in a hymn during divine services held the Sunday before the battle. Similar services were doubtless held on other units of the task force which struck a hard blow at Japanese sea and air power in the vast stretches of the Pacific. This picture was approved by the United States Navy.

Cambridge and Other Bay State Communities Announce Plans for Blackouts

GroundBroken For Hingham's New Shipyard

Ground was broken on a wind-swept bluff at Hingham Bay late yesterday by Navy and Bethlehem Shipbuilding officials for the new Bethlehem - Hingham shipyard, which by October will be humming with 20,000 men building warships for Uncle Sam.

This was the promise of a group of Naval and Bethlehem executives, gathered to see the first sod turned by Commander William H Magruder, representing the Navy.

Immediately the crew of workmen, operating earth-moving machinery began work.

Samuel W. Wakeman, who is to be general superintendent of the new plant, is confident that the first launching will take place by early fall from one of the 16 ways soon to rise from the 130-acre site.

The new shipyard, Navy-built but operated by the management of Bethlehem-Fore River Yard at Quincy, borders route 3-A to the Cape and is located on the former site of the Hingham airport near the Bradley Woods housing development.

Officers of the new corporation besides Mr. Wakeman, are A. B Homer, President; and William H. Collins, Vice-President and General Manager.

By a Staff Photographer

Shovels Flash; Construction Begins; a Shipyard Is Born

Construction on the new Bethlehem-Hingham shipyard at Hingham was begun yesterday with the simple ground-breaking ceremonies by these men. (Left) Commander Magruder turns the first shovel of soil. (Right) General Manager William H. Collins, inside cab, receives a congratulatory handshake from Hingham Selectman Fletcher Watson.

Church Folk Off Isles

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 20 (AP)—War has driven Unitarians and Congregationalists out of the Isles of Shoals for the "duration," and both denominations will meet at Lake Sunapee, it is announced. The islands, off Portsmouth, have been used for church meetings for a quarter of a century.

TOLL HOUSE
Whitman, Mass.
OPENING
SATURDAY, FEB. 21
Kenneth and Ruth Wakefield

Liquor-Loose Lips Heighten Call for Wartime Prohibition

Continued from Page 1

night," the man said. "Some of the Fore River boys were sitting around drinking and they told about it."

An Industrialist's Position

The Patriot Ledger made it plain it had no intention of starting a "dry" crusade and pointed out that loose talk and rumor mongering is not confined to drinking places. This, of course, is a fact.

A writer for The Christian Science Monitor was gratuitously informed by a taxicab driver recently of the sailing date of a certain extremely important troop ship. It would be hard to imagine information that would give greater aid and comfort to a Nazi U-boat commander lurking off the coast, and possibly in touch with "Fifth Columnists" ashore.

But that liquor does loosen tongues is a truism that needs no exposition here. The recent plastering of drinking places with humorous signs and posters warning against divulging war secrets is admission enough of the drink dealers belief that their product is tongue loosening.

Moreover, the Quincy story has an interesting sequel. A father who read about the leakage of information in the tap room dropped in to see the editor. "My son," he said, "works over at Fore River. He is very skilled and he earns from $75 to $100 a week. At least he does when he works a full week.

"But, my son takes liquor. Some nights he will "tank up" too much, and then he can't work for two or three days. Now, the way I figure he not only damages himself, and loses his pay, but he also holds back work at Fore River by just that much. You might say that every time he gets drunk he works two or three days for Hitler or the Japanese."

The reader might suppose that a few incidents like this would result in public clamor for wartime prohibition.

In this connection, however, an interesting reaction comes from an industrialist busy on war production: "Of course, we lose time and men because of liquor. Naturally, we would be further ahead if the men didn't drink. But this is no time for industry to be quoted on that. We have sufficient labor troubles as it is. And, remember, it was organized labor that voiced the first unified demands for repeal of the 18th Amendment."

Such is the situation that asserts itself. It is, obviously, different from that just before World War 1 when 13 States had already voted themselves "bone dry," and a powerful anti-liquor movement was ascending in power.

Yet it is a fact that every factor that accelerated the arrival of national prohibition in 1918 is present in 1942, and some more factors as well.

1918 Conditions Simulated

In 1918 they spoke of the need of sobriety in the armed forces and in the factories. That is a vivid need today, too. In 1918 they pointed to the man power shortage, and said that workers in the liquor business were needed for war production work. Today, also, there is a man power shortage. In 1918 the need for keeping transportation facilities clear for war tonnage was stressed. Trucks and trains and boats are today certainly needed for other things than carrying liquor. In 1918 they mentioned the fact that 11,000,000 loaves of bread a day might be made from the grains used in beer and distilled spirits. Of course, we were actually feeding Belgians and other starving populations at that time. While we are not doing that today, it is no less patent that we should by every humanitarian principle be building up reserves today for the starving millions who will desparately need food once the aggressor's bonds are broken.

In addition to these factors we have today an acute need for ethyl alcohol, from 60 to 140 gallons of which are needed in the 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of smokeless powder required to fire a single 16-inch shell.

The Federal Government has already taken over 60 per cent of the distiller's alcohol production, but has not, as yet, touched the five-year accumulation of liquor now in storage for aging. In view of the official assertion that one shell in 1942 is worth 10 in 1943 it is surprising that it has not more generally occurred to people to consider the relative value of shells today and liquor tomorrow.

Caution Urged In Spreading War Reports

Citing widespread talk in Boston of big events which have not been published in newspapers, Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, urged members of The Traffic Club of New England, meeting last night at the Copley-Plaza, to exercise the greatest care in spreading news which might aid the enemy.

"Everyone should be a small newspaper plant in himself," he said, "with the individual guarding his conversation, and asked himself the same question newspapers are required to answer to the Office of the Censor, namely: 'Would any given elements of information be of more benefit to democracy's effort than they would to its enemies?'"

In referring to a recent unpublished news event, Mr. Canham said that while Boston newspapers carefully refrained from publishing any reference to it, common gossip had disseminated the story far and wide, with many details given.

"Every newspaper," he said, "has to answer the question: 'Shall we lift the lid, not on censorable material, but upon other information regarding slack, inefficient, and possibly disheartening conditions?'"

He pointed to recent news stories concerning the lack of guards on the S. S. Normandie, and to the freedom with which newspapers in various parts of the country have been able to send their reporters into defense plants without great hindrance. Such reporters, he said, might as well have been saboteurs, indicating that the need for protection is very great. Yet, he added, many newspapers hesitate to print such stories because they constitute "a manual for sabotage."

He declared it to be the policy of The Christian Science Monitor to ferret out such conditions vigilantly and actively, while exercising the greatest restraint and caution in publishing the material.

Newspapers have three dominant roles, he said: To discover and publish the facts, within current censorship limits; to illuminate them by interpretation and criticism; to aid the democratic effort by helping all the people to know what they are fighting for.

Lights Out At University City March 5

Cambridge, site of world-famous educational institutions, numerous war production plants, and homes of approximately 120,000 persons, will stage a complete blackout on March 5 from 10 to 10:30 p. m.

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety today granted the City defense officials permission to stage a blackout on that night.

Cambridge will be the second large metropolitan Boston community to hold such a test since Boston drew a blanket of darkness over its 800,000 residents in a test last Tuesday night. Newton has planned a blackout for next Tuesday.

The Cambridge blackout is of particular importance because of the number of essential war industry organizations in the city, its freight terminals, its bridges over the Charles River, and its colleges such as Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Whether defense plants in Cambridge will be forced to stop operation and shut out light during the blackout if they are not equipped with blackout material had not been determined today.

Nantucket Plans

On Feb. 25 from 9 to 9:30, the Island of Nantucket will stage a blackout. While the Island has a population of only about 3,500 persons, its test "lights out" will be watched with considerable interest by officials of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. These officials point out that during an actual air attack one light on Nantucket would be sufficient to give enemy bombers a bearing by which they could be directed toward prime objectives in New England.

Furthermore J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the State Committee, pointed out that Nantucket presents a major evacuation problem. He revealed that Brig. Gen. John Sherburne, Director of the Evacuation Division, is working out an evacuation plan, under which boats are being lined up to take residents off the Island in an emergency.

The State Committee today also granted Northboro permission to hold a blackout on Feb. 25 from 9 to 9:30.

On North Shore

Eleven North Shore cities and towns today are rushing preparations for the first inter-community blackout in Massachusetts on Thursday, Feb. 26, from 9 to 9:20 p. m.

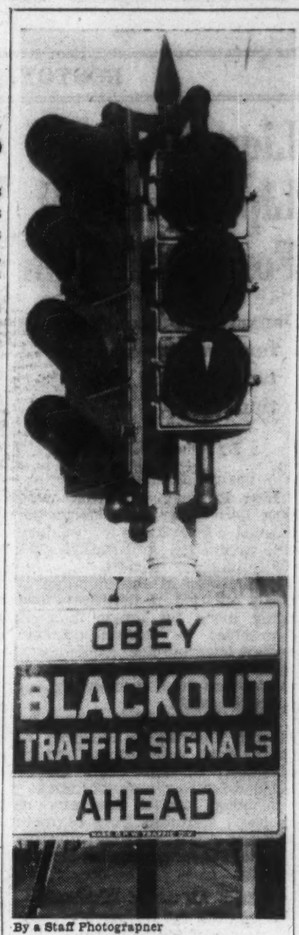
Only 80,000 persons, one-tenth the number involved in Boston's blackout last Tuesday, will be affected. But the problems of handling the regional blackout are many. To solve these problems and co-ordinate the air raid precautions work in all the communities, civilian defense officials and blackout officers in the area are conferring.

The municipalities involved are Beverly, Peabody, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Hamilton, Ipswich, Manchester, Middleton, Topsfield and Wenham.

William Phillips, former United States Ambassador to Italy and Beverly blackout officer, will have charge of the inter-community blackout.

Official observers, including representatives from the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will be flown over the area during the blackout by members of the Civilian Air Patrol which volunteered the use of its planes, Mr. Phillips announced.

In preparation for possible future emergency blackouts the State defense officials today were testing blackout shields on traffic lights on the Concord Turnpike and Route 128 from Needham to Canton.



By a Staff Photographer

Not for Planes!

Traffic signal lights on the Concord Turnpike, Route 2, and the Circumferential Highway, Route 128, have been blacked out so that only a narrow "V" of light shows, well shielded from above by overhanging hoods. The lights shown above, corner of Great Plain Avenue, Needham, and Route 128, give the "green" to approaching motorists, already warned by signs placed 300 feet ahead of the signal.

Firefighting Plants in Hub Tugs Sought

Firefighting apparatus for all of Boston's 40 or more harbor towboats was today urged on Massachusetts Senators, Representatives, and Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District, by Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Only a few of these tugs have such equipment, although 90 per cent of the towboats in New York Harbor are so equipped, Mr. Davis said in letters which were sent out today.

Following concern expressed by the New England congressional delegation in Washington regarding the defense situation in Boston Harbor and other near-by ports, Mr. Davis pointed out that Boston's tugs serve other ports in this State, and if equipped with reasonably powerful firefighting apparatus would be most effective in dealing with waterfront fires.

It is understood that Congress may soon approve an appropriation of $100,000,000 to provide firefighting equipment for Massachusetts coastal communities, a part of which should be allocated for Boston towboats, Mr. Davis said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cold this afternoon and tonight, with the temperature remaining well below freezing. Fresh winds.

Southwest Maine, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Continued cold tonight.

New Hampshire: Light snow in north portion this afternoon. Colder in north portion tonight.

Vermont: Continued cold in south. Colder in north portion tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:55 p. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Saturday, 4:17 a. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:52 p. m.

Get Self Job, Try Your Line, Girls Advised

Due to the urgent call for women in many vocations related to war and defense, many women's colleges are following the lead of colleges for men in a speed-up of their work to permit students to graduate in the minimum of time, Miss Katharine McBride, retiring Dean of Radcliffe College and newly elected President of Bryn Mawr, told members of the National Association of Principals of Schools for Girls at the Copley-Plaza in Boston today.

There is, however, a sharp division of opinion as to the desirability of such acceleration in the education of women, she said, and between the two extremes—those who oppose any intensification of courses and those who have already launched upon the new program—is another group. This, she informed the Principals, includes such large women's colleges as Wellesley, which are balancing the advantages of summer study and summer vocational work.

"Better use of the summer months by college women," Miss McBride declared, "is one of the most important questions of the times. She said that her own advice to college women is to get a job for the summer, not just any job, but the sort of work for which they are training in college. In this way, the student may try out her intended vocation and find out whether she is interested in the work and adapted to it.

Miss McBride told the convention that Radcliffe College, as well as many others, is opposed to acceleration in secondary schools, and does not want girls entering college at a younger age.

Radcliffe is permitting its students to take summer work, she said, provided their application for such work is approved by a special committee which investigates not only their purpose in desiring to take such courses, but also their physical fitness to take on the more intensive work.

Special courses for work in certain fields and refresher courses for alumni are among the summer activities available in many women's colleges this year, the Radcliffe Dean said.

Other speakers at the convention today included Mrs. Beatrice Van Ness of the Beaver Country Day School; Miss Marguerite Lehr, professor of mathematics, Bryn Mawr College; John Gummere, William Penn Charter School; Miss Elizabeth Drew; Miss Marine Leland, Smith College; Prof. Arthur M. Wilson, Dartmouth College.

Members of the Association were the guests this afternoon of Radcliffe College at a tea given in Cabot Hall.

The convention concludes tomorrow with a morning business meeting and election of new officers.

By a Staff Photographer

Marguerite Lehr

Professor of mathematics, Bryn Mawr College, a speaker at this morning's session of the convention of the National Association of Principals of Schools for Girls at the Copley-Plaza.

Maine Island Not to Be Cut Off From Land

War Activities in New England

Navy Has a Heart—Residents of Vinal Haven, Maine, facing the possibility of isolation for the duration of the war, learned today that the Navy had decided against taking the Penobscot Bay island steamer North Haven, which, it was claimed, would have left the island folks without adequate contact with the mainland.

The Army recently took over the line's other craft, the W. S. White.

Acquisition of the North Haven by the Navy would have left more than 2,500 persons without public means of transportation to the mainland, at Rockland, 12 miles away.

A spokesman for the islanders said that loss of the steamer would have been "a terrible blow," and "certainly would have cut off our summer visitors."

Oddities in Naval Enlistments — From worm-digging, dignified as an occupation by the naval application of a man from Maine, to carpenter's helper, is the hop taken by Edward H. Robichaud, of Pine Point, Maine, who enlisted in the Navy today.

Another recruit today from the Pine Tree State was John B. Alden, direct descendant of the featured player in the courtship of Myles Standish. Son of the Maine Director of Vocational Education, Austin A. Alden, John has 400 hours of mechanical training. He has applied for a rating as an aviation machinist's mate. Previous to enlistment, he was a sophomore at Gorham Normal School, Gorham, Maine.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Mass meeting on Victory Gardening under the auspices of the Boston Chapter of the National Association of Gardeners. The Victory Garden program will be discussed by many competent speakers. At Horticultural Hall, 7:30 p. m. Open free to the public.

Community forum at which "The Red Cross in Disaster" will be discussed by Martin A. Lorenz, Chairman of the Roslindale Preparedness and Disaster Committee. At the English High School Auditorium, Montgomery Street, South End, Boston. Open free to the public at 7:45 p. m.

"Ice Follies of 1942" nears the end of its run at the Boston Garden. Show closes Sunday. Program begins at 8:30 p. m. each evening with a Saturday matinee at 2:30 p. m.

Saturday

French lecture entitled "Tournée en Syrie," by Georges Dumontet, instructor in French at Harvard University. In the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, 11 a. m.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Medieval Arts" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Film showing flood control on the Mississippi will be run at the morning show at the New England Museum of Natural History. The public is invited to attend at 10 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Maine's Wardens

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 20 (AP)—Maine's approximately 100 fish and game wardens have been designated by Gov. Sumner Sewall as members of the Civilian Defense Corps and delegated the powers and immunities of constables throughout the State, irrespective of town or county lines.

The Chief Executive's action was taken under a new law giving him broad powers in carrying out civilian defense programs.

Inspecting Vital 'Behind the Lines' Front

By a Staff Photographer

Army Officers Visit M. I. T. to View Secret Projects

Included in the inspection tour of Defense Training Centers in Greater Boston, made today by War Department representatives, was a stop at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where some 50 Government projects of a vital nature are under way. Shown above are Lieut. Col. Nathaniel A. Burnell, Director of Defense Training for the War Production Board and the Federal Security Agency; First Lieut. Robert F. Wagner, Jr., Office of the Undersecretary of War, and Col. Basil D. Edwards, Executive Assistant to the Undersecretary of War, Commanding Officer of the inspection group. [Story: Page 1.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Washington Sideglances: Husbandly Tip for Mrs. R.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geography Expert: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt let a club audience in on a homey little White House scene this week.

She told how just before she left home she had remarked to her husband that she had been asked to talk on "some aspects of defense."

"'That's rather a nice order—what aspects will you choose?'," she quoted the President as inquiring.

"What would you choose?" she countered.

"I would begin on geography," the President advised.

Mrs. Roosevelt didn't take his advice, but asked for questions and got started off on civilian defense instead.

Awaiting the Crash: The story William L. Batt, WPB materials chief, likes to tell best about boomtown Washington concerns a farmer who was telling his version of a train wreck he had witnessed.

'I saw the express train tearing down the tracks this way," he recounted. "And then I saw the freight train rushing in from this direction."

"And what," inquired a breathless examiner, "did you do then?"

The farmer sat back in his chair. "I said to myself," said he, "this is a heck of a way to run a railroad."

That's about as far as lots of Americans' thoughts are going at the present time, Mr. Batt says.

Charming People: Mrs. Maxim Litvinov, wife of the Soviet Ambassador, and eminent educator in her own right, was somewhat taken aback at her audience at the National Women's Democratic Club and candidly said so.

"I notice at this meeting all the women are introduced as the charming wife of Mr. So-and-So—even me," she told the women.

"We don't have that in Russia. There are no so-called 'charming people.' No one there would go to hear me speak just because I am the wife of an official. I'd get an audience only if I were recognized as having something of interest or importance to say."

"For Want of a Shoe": Tucked away in an engineering report of Capt. Robert Ford who commanded Pan American's Pacific Clipper on recent refuge flight around the world is a tale of Yankee ingenuity.

Over the Indian Ocean, Flight Engineer H. K. Rothe reported to Captain Ford that he had broken a special wrench needed for servicing the plane engines in flight.

"How about making one?" Captain Ford asked.

"All we need," replied Officer Rothe, "is a bar of cold rolled steel, a good machine shop and a lathe. You haven't seen any floating around here on the ocean lately, have you?"

Some minutes later, Captain Ford contacted an Allied warship, got permission to search its machine shop for materials, fashioned a new servicing tool and in less than an hour they were back on their own flight deck with the key tool ready for the next emergency.

The Shaw Wouldn't Stay Down

Associated Press; Wide World

Destroyer Shaw Not Destroyed at Pearl Harbor

The Japanese reported the U. S. S. Shaw destroyed in their attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7 but the picture at the top seems to tell another story for here is the selfsame Shaw with a false nose but which nevertheless steamed under her own power into a west coast port for repairs and we have it from the Navy itself that the ship will be back in service before very long.

The marvel of this feat of salvage impresses itself by a glance at the picture below which shows the Destroyer Shaw just after the attack belching black smoke as the result of a direct hit by a Japanese bomb and the picture is authentic because it is an official United States Navy photograph. Japanese should know the Americans have a saying that you can put a squirrel on the ground but you can't keep him there. So sorry.

Dean Deplores Students' 'Ethical Confusion'

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20—Declaring that most modern college students are in a state of "ethical confusion," having no reliable way of telling right from wrong, Miss Blanche Carrier, Dean of Women at Arizona State Teachers College, told delegates of the American College Personnel Association that parents and teachers need to point out causes and consequences of everyday happenings to young people so they can learn to build reliable ethical standards. The delegates are meeting here in a four-day convention with the American Vocational Guidance Association and other counseling groups.

Students frankly say what is right today may be wrong tomorrow or vice versa, she said, and several have what she called "an undependable relativity" in their attitude toward ethical values, which makes them discontented and careless.

Dean Carrier described the modern young person as too often believing in a kind of fatalism, illustrated by the comment that a bullet or bomb has his "number" on it. For example, nine out of every 11 students questioned in five states disclosed that they considered an accident a so-called "act of God," that is, beyond man's control. "Small wonder then that they turn to astrology and take refuge in easy assumptions of predestination," she remarked.

Proposed Remedy

Her suggested remedy in addition to helping them to note relation between cause and effect is first to clear up any emotional maladjustments, then to give them experience in actually weighing ethical values in action. "When the emotional has been released the ethical can go forward," she said, and described several cases of maladjusted youth cleared up and helped to solve their own ethical problems.

Dean carrier's talk was part of a well attended early morning discussion earnestly participated in by delegates from many of the guidance organizations which are taking part in the convention. The subject was Ethical and Religious Adjustments in College, but the discussion which followed dealt with a wide age-range and included problems of high schools and homes as well.

Dean Carrier emphasized the need of helping the college student see his whole education in terms of his place in the community. "Colleges," she said, "need to find some practical way of giving students responsibility toward the community as part of their regular experience."

On the same program W. O. Mendenhall, President of Whittier College, pointed out that if students are to find their way out of this "ethical confusion" they must have a deep-rooted religion, introduced and encouraged in a practical "workshop" or laboratory way, put into active use immediately, and constantly experienced and discussed. This religion must be both simple and comprehensive, he said, and declared that the old creeds do not meet the test.

Jesus' Commandments

After analyzing the various needs indicated in student reactions and attitudes, he stated the "great commandment" as given by Jesus of Nazareth. This, he said, exactly meets the student's need.

The first command, thou shalt love the Lord thy God, supplies the student with guidance for inner adjustment and for fruitful meditation, while the second, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, provides far-reaching guidance in all his human relations, as for example an appreciation of the worth of the individual which does away with superiority between persons and between races, and a working out of practical labor relations.

Describing man's tendency to make creeds and complexities out of simple truths, Dr. Mendenhall said: "The great teachers have not been makers of creeds. If the churchmen of the 13th century had said God is Love and taught the people to say 'Our Father' it is interesting to try to imagine what would have occurred instead of the Inquisition." And he concluded by declaring that "great resources quite unrecognized lie available in a religion defined by these two commands. If it were seriously offered to students as a simple and comprehensive basis for their religion to be put into use at once, one wonders what the effect would be."

"Job Families" Discussed

New in guidance practice is the so-called job family. The layman has doubtless heard of the two-strings-to-one's-bow theory, namely, two skills mastered so that if a job in one fails the second may provide employment. But today vocational counselors talk about job families.

"A job family is a constellation of occupations," explained Carroll L. Shartle, chief of the Occupational Analysis Section, United States Employment Service, at a meeting of the vocational guidance group discussing newer methods of occupational research.

Within each family are a host of occupations grouped on the basis of job or worker characteristics which they have in common. The United States Employment Service analyzed 70,000 jobs in industry and the armed forces and used these as a basis for developing job families.

The classification of a job in a job family immediately brings to light information which is useful to guidance workers in suggesting related occupations for which a person may be partially qualified because of his past experience or for which he may receive basic training, and it also suggests a type of training which may be taken by an individual in order to learn the basic duties of a large group of occupations, Mr. Shartle said.

Elected last night to the office of President of the National Vocational Guidance Association is Dr. Margaret Bennett, Director of Guidance in the Pasadena City Schools. The convention of the three major guidance organizations and nine co-operating groups will close tomorrow.

President by Radio on Monday To Picture the World at War

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The address President Roosevelt will make to the nation Monday night, the White House said today, may touch on strategy but probably will be directed principally to the presentation of a picture of a world at war, as Mr. Roosevelt sees it.

The President's Press Secretary, Stephen Early, told reporters today:

"I think when he has finished the speech it will be made very clear that the oceans on each of our coast lines are no longer the saviour or the protection of the country they were said to be by some not so long ago.

"Also I think that it will show that military actions and naval engagements wherever they are fought thousands of miles from here have a definite effect on each little community, on each man in a workshop, on the production lines."

The President canceled his press conference today but Mr. Early said the Chief Executive had planned to ask the press and radio to say:

"If the people of the United States will be good enough to open their doors and let him in to talk to them, he hoped they would have a map of the world or a world globe before them so that in that way they might more clearly and better understand as he talks with them."

Asked whether this meant that Mr. Roosevelt, in general terms, would discuss world strategy or operations, Mr. Early then replied that he believed the address would be devoted chiefly to painting a picture of a world at war.

He pointed out, that in order for the President to see this picture, he has available copies of every Army and Navy report and dispatch, other channels of information available to the Government, and an interchange of information among and between the United Nations.

Mr. Early's remark about the protection offered by the oceans recalled the Chief Executive's statement to a press conference Tuesday that, under certain conditions, New York might be shelled and Detroit bombed the following night. He conceded, too, that an attack on Alaska was not at all impossible.

Man Who Helped MacArthur Plan Defense Gets High Post

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The War Department rounded out a reorganization of the Army General Staff yesterday with the assignment of Brig. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to be Chief of the War Plans Division.

A recent associate of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in planning the defense of the Philippines, General Eisenhower is the fourth new member of the High Command since the Pearl Harbor attack.

The succeeds Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, who was shifted to command of the 29th Division after having directed the War Plans Division for more than a year. The change and others which preceded it were described by officials as a result of a "vitalization" policy of Gen. George C. Marshall, the Chief of Staff, to rotate officers between staff and field commands.

General Eisenhower, an assistant military adviser to the Philippine Commonwealth in 1935-40, worked closely with General MacArthur in planning the defense moves put into effect by the Philippine defenders since the Japanese invasion. He came to the War Department from a post as chief of staff of the Third Army at San Antonio, Tex.

In less than two months, the General Staff reorganization has resulted in assignment of new assistant chiefs of staff for the Personnel, Military Intelligence, and Supply Divisions, in addition to the War Plans Branch.

Brig. Gen. John H. Hildring has succeeded Brig. Gen. Wade Haislip as Assistant Chief of Staff for the G-1, or Personnel Division.

The new chief of the G-2, or Military Intelligence Division, is Brig. Gen. Raymond Lee, who displaced Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, now commander of the First Corps Area.

Maj. Gen. Brehon H. Somervell took charge of the G-4, or Supply Division, in late December, his predecessor, Maj. Gen. Eugene H. Raybold, being transferred to Chief of Engineers.

The one division whose chief remains is G-3, in charge of operations and training, headed by Brig. Gen. Harry L. Twaddle. This Division, however, has a new assistant, Brig. Gen. Harold R. Bull, a former secretary of the General Staff who was brought back to the War Department from the Fourth Motorized Division.

Aside from these changes, the revamping has made Col. John Deane Secretary of the General Staff, in place of Brig. Gen. Walter Smith, who is Secretary to the combined chiefs of staff of the United Nations.

Air Training Urged In Grade Schools

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—If America is to have enough men to maintain and fly the vast air fleet now under construction, training must begin in the grade schools, an educator declared today.

Dr. George I. Altenburg, Dean of Highland Park (Ill.) Junior College, said in an address prepared for delivery at the conference on pre-induction military training at the University of Chicago:

"Robert Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, believes that we should start very early in school and promote model plane building in the elementary school, glider building and flying in the high school, and power plane flying in college."

Dr. Altenburg said many persons believed the effects of aviation on world affairs would be greater than those of the industrial revolution.

"The immediate effects upon school curriculums will be noticeable," he continued. "Physics, mathematics and geography will, without doubt, be revamped so as to include many of the principles of aeronautics." He said he was not discounting the importance of the social sciences and liberal arts but in view of the present crisis "first things should come first."

Armed Forces' Boost In Pay Up to House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—A Senate proposal to increase the base pay of members of the armed forces on duty in foreign lands, the Philippines, Midway Island, and Hawaii was up to the House today.

Base pay of enlisted men would be raised 20 per cent and that of their officers 10 per cent. The Senate incorporated the increase into a House bill providing for continued wage payments to soldiers, sailors, marines, and Government employees who have been captured or are missing as a result of the war. The money could be used for the benefit of their dependents.

Army and Navy enlisted men receive base pay ranging upward from $21 a month and commissioned officers upward from $120.

National Scope For New York Reform Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Mobilizing to meet the threat of increased crime under war conditions, the Society For The Prevention of Crime, one of New York's oldest social agencies, today had transformed itself into a national organization with expanded facilities.

National leaders in criminology and crime prevention in many sections of the nation are being organized into a National Advisory Council, it was declared at Society headquarters, 18 East Forty-Eighth Street. Simultaneously the Society has adopted a "public information" program on crime conditions, under which it will make available to the public latest data on crime waves and how they can be checked.

The Information Service will publish each month a "Crime News and Feature Service," to be distributed to 1,000 newspapers, columnists, radio commentators and other agencies, with Paul Blanshard, former Commissioner of Accounts and new Director of the Society, as Editor.

The first issue of the new publication, of clip-sheet size, warns that American cities and States must act to protect themselves against a new wave of crimes suddenly made profitable by war rationing, including automobile stealing. Ten cities reported 1,551 cars stolen in the first half of January, against 1,100 in the same period last year, it stresses.

It adds that the economic dislocations and other exigencies of war may produce profiteering in food, pick-pocketing during blackouts, shoplifting in rationed apparel and the return of bootlegging and racketeering, unless adequate steps are taken. Adoption of measures to prevent juvenile delinquency and to build "total morale" on the home front were stressed as ways of halting the development of wartime crime.

The Editorial Board of the new publication includes Austin H. MacCormick, former New York Commissioner of Correction, Chairman; Sanford Bates, New York State Commissioner of Parole; Thorsten Sellin, Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania; James V. Bennett, Director, United States Bureau of Prisons; Sheldon Glueck, Professor of Criminal Law at Harvard Law School; Leonard V. Harrison, Director in Community Service Society; Justine Wise Polier, Justice of the Children's Court of New York City; Clifford R. Shaw, Superintendent, Metropolitan Delinquency Division; Edwin J. Lukas, Research Association for the Society for Prevention of Crime; Hal Hazelrigg, Editorial Associate, and Frederic M. Thrasher, Professor of Sociology at New York University.

President Urged to Ask Wartime Ban on Profanity

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Antiprofanity League asked President Roosevelt in a letter made public yesterday to "order or request" the nation on George Washington's birthday to refrain from profanity for the war's duration.

Jobless Aid Bill Tabled

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee dealt the Administration a stunning defeat today by voting, 16 to 8, to shelve a $300,000,000 program of unemployment benefits to workers displaced by conversion of factories to wartime production.

Members said afterward that they had decided to table the legislation because State officials had contended they could cope adequately with the problem and feared the program involved a direct attack on States' rights.

House Administration leaders and other sponsors said there was apparently nothing further Congress could do and that the States would be held responsible for what they termed a growing problem.

Reports persisted, however, that an attempt would be made to obtain WPA money for distribution to the newly-unemployed, or to seek action on another measure to appropriate lump sums of money to needy States.

The legislation would have authorized the Government to supplement State funds so that the unemployed could draw up to 120 per cent of normal State unemployment compensation benefits for 26 weeks.

A number of Governors complained that administrative provisions of the bill would permit the Social Security Board to take over functions of the State unemployment compensation boards if they did not "co-operate properly" in the displacement benefit plan.

Last Automobiles Until After War Ride Down Ohio on Six-Barge Tow

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20 (AP)—One thousand passenger automobiles of various makes, described as among the last off the assembly lines, passed down the Ohio River today on a six-barge tow.

The automobiles were consigned to dealers at points below here on the Ohio and along the Mississippi to New Orleans.

William Gates, manager of the barge line handling the tow, said the shipment was valued at $1,225,000 and if carried by rail would have filled 250 box cars or "five trains of 50 cars each."

The tow was made up at Cincinnati, with 300 automobiles being added here. The barges have four decks; one in the hold and three above. The tow is expected to reach New Orleans in about five days.

Mr. Gates said the shipment was probably the last automobile shipment to go down the river until after the war and as far as he knew it was the largest automobile cargo tow ever sent down the Ohio.

Representatives Act On Nondefense Items

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—A meeting of House members set up an organization yesterday to oppose authorization of rivers and harbors works which they considered unessential to the war effort.

Representative Schuyler O. Bland (D) of Virginia presided at the meeting which Representative George H. Bender (R) of Ohio said was attended by about 40 Representatives.

They adopted a resolution naming Representatives William P. Cole, Jr., (D) of Maryland and Walter C. Ploeser (R) of Missouri to act as floor leaders against nondefense items in a billion dollar authorization bill expected to be considered soon by the House.

Mr. Bender said the conferees did not voice opposition to specific projects other than the St. Lawrence waterway-power development recommended by President Roosevelt as urgent for defense. There was strong sentiment, said Mr. Bender, for elimination of the St. Lawrence program.

Schools in Jersey City To Run on New Schedule

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 20 (AP)—The Board of Education yesterday voted to move back the hours for grade schools one hour in order to save electricity.

Previously the schools opened at 9 a. m. and closed at 3 p. m. Under the new schedule, effective March 2, the hours will be 10 to 4, thereby requiring less morning consumption of power. The board is arranging a revised schedule for high schools.

Dillon Quits Dail Post Over Support of U. S.

DUBLIN, Feb. 20 (AP)—James Dillon has resigned as Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Dail as a result of criticism of his speech in which he declared the survival of the Irish nation depended on continuance of Irish-American collaboration.

William T. Cosgrave, former President of the Free State and Opposition leader, accepted the resignation because, he said, he and his colleagues could not indorse Mr. Dillon's views. The speech followed Eamon De Valera's criticism of the presence of United States troops in neighboring Northern Ireland.

Movie Audience Vetoes Tire-Slashing Scene

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 20 (AP)—Jeers of a preview audience changed a scene in this movie, and pronto.

The villain slipped into a garage and slashed actor John Shelton's tire to delay pursuit. The audience howled its disapproval.

When the picture is released, Mr. Shelton will discover the tire damaged—but audiences won't see it slashed. The tire cost only $1.75 at a junk yard and couldn't be used—but it looked plenty okay to rubber-conscious movie fans.

Nine Smiths Register; Tenth Is in U. S. Navy

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 20 (AP)—Samuel C. Smith said that with nine sons registered for military service and a tenth enlisted in the Navy, he believes the Smith family may hold a national record.

Case Is Elected Head of Colgate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, N. Y., Feb. 20—Everett N. Case, Assistant Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, has been elected President of Colgate University to succeed Dr. George Barton Cutten, who will retire on Aug. 31, it was announced here today. Mr. Case, son of J. Herbert Case, former Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City, was graduated from Princeton and studied at Cambridge University in England and Harvard University.

After concluding his studies, Mr. Case became assistant to Owen D. Young, head of the General Electric Company, who is his father-in-law. Later he was Assistant Secretary of the company. From 1928 to 1936 he was Acting Secretary of the National Broadcasting Company's Advisory Council and during much of that time was a Director of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.

Mr. Case also has been a Director and Treasurer of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations; a delegate, with Mrs. Case, to the Institute's Shanghai Conference in 1931, a director of the Princeton-Yenching Foundation, and a member of the Princeton Graduate Council.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Chicago Held in More Danger Of Bombing Than East Coast

Carveth Wells, explorer and civil engineer, said last night in an interview at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts that, in his opinion, Chicago was in greater danger of a bombing attack than was the Atlantic Coast of the United States. In support of this belief, he pointed out that Germany's shortest and safest air route might very well lies across the Arctic Circle via Hudson's Bay to the great industrial centers of this country, Chicago and Detroit and Akron and Gary.

Within the past 140 days, Mr. Wells said he had delivered 140 lectures such as the one he gave before the Republican women last evening, and he declared that the apathy and false sense of security in the Middle West were to him appalling. The outstanding example, he said, was a town where suddenly the Government had established a large army camp alongside a rural community whose chief previous acquaintance with war had been through the newspapers. But instead of bringing the seriousness of war home to the people, the camp merely served to make them believe they must be in a particularly safe area, else the Government would not have quartered troops there.

Tin and Rubber

The title of Mr. Wells' lecture was "The Battle for Tin and Rubber." Until "Pearl Harbor," its title had been "The Future Battle for Tin and Rubber," and because in it he painted the outlook for the United States as so alarming, he said, he had been called a warmonger, a British propagandist, and an apostle of gloom. Now the War Department has commissioned him to lecture at army camps, for the purpose of showing the men just what it is for which they are fighting and how desperate the fight may have to be.

Mr. Wells believes that it will be about 18 months before the country's production of war materials is in full swing, and it will be so then, he said, only if we make strikes "absolutely illegal and criminal."

"If labor won't take that step by itself," he declared, "then the Government should conscript labor as it has soldiers and sailors."

"In the meantime," he said, "it will be our job to keep Japan and Germany from getting together geographically and Germany from taking advantage of the wealth of raw materials which Japan has been seizing."

"Our Only Hope"

This, Mr. Wells said, was our only hope of defeating Japan and of holding Hitler down until the United Nations were fully able to deal with him. Germany, he pointed out, needs these raw materials as desperately as we do. In this connection, Mr. Wells stated that we import 95 per cent of the raw materials vital to us as the "arsenal of democracy."

"The United States," he declared, "is the most dependent country in the world, as far as raw materials go."

Tin, rubber, tungsten, silk, mica, and copra he listed in his lecture as high in importance among those raw materials, all of them coming from areas now under Axis control.

Because Japan is extremely vulnerable as a result of its far-flung line of offense at this moment, Mr. Wells said, she should be attacked on her own territory by the United Nations. However, he added, the fleet cannot be used until we can "put the umbrella of an adequate air force over it," and that is impossible without an all-out production effort. He predicted that the effort—the war—would last a generation and not just two or three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells were dinner guests, before the lecture, of Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, President of the Women's Republican Club.

L. B. H.

By a Staff Photographer

G. O. P. Women Hear Lecture on Tin and Rubber

Carveth Wells, who lectured at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts last night on "The Battle for Tin and Rubber," is shown with Mrs. Wells, left, and Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, President of the Club, whose guests he and Mrs. Wells were at dinner preceding the lecture.

Food Budget Stretched Further by Costs

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With pork prices four cents a pound and more higher than a week ago, and fish still high because the trawlers have not yet begun to return from the fishing grounds after a six-week tie-up, shoppers found difficulty in stretching the food budget to cover the expanding cost of living.

Eggs and butter are both down about a cent compared with last week, but main items, with the exceptions of pork, are holding firm to recent price levels.

Smoked hams are quoted as low as 33 cents but many stores ask several cents more than that figure. Cooked hams can be had at 35 cents a pound for a whole or half ham but 39 cents is quoted in some stores.

Lamb legs are unchanged in price this week end, with some stores quoted 27 cents, though a few cut-price stores offer them as low as 25 cents for Friday only.

Competition in Beef

Beef prices are also steady. A selected group of steaks continue to be offered as low as 35 cents in chain stores, but in one of the suburbs where a new food store was opened this week, competition is so keen that one cut-price store offered some steaks as low as 25 cents while the new store quoted 31 cents. Steaks and roasts range upward in price from these levels, depending on the cut selected.

Turkey is priced from 37 to 45 cents a pound, with some cut-price stores offering turkey as low as 29 cents for Friday only. Chicken ranges from 29 to 42 and fowl 30 to 35 cents.

Shoppers found little relief from the increasing pressure on their food budget when they turned to seafood. While the tie-up of fishing trawlers has ended, only a comparatively few have actually put to sea, and none of them has returned with fish as yet. Hence, retail prices are high, and in some instances higher than a week ago.

At the Fish Markets

Prices have a wide spread, however, so that a little shopping around usually makes possible at least some saving. Downtown fish stores quote lobster meat at $2 a pound, an advance of 15 cents over last week; eastern halibut 60 to 65 cents, a bit lower than a week ago; finnan haddie 35 to 45 cents, the latter for thick pieces of fillet; steak cod 30 to 35 cents; cod 18 to 20 cents; haddock 20 to 22; fresh Southern mackerel 30 cents; chilled mackerel 15 to 22; western chilled salmon and halibut 40 cents; chilled swordfish 60 cents; smelts 35 to 40, and fillet of sole 55 cents.

Housewives having the time to look around a bit found they could buy chilled halibut as low as 29 cents or possibly a bit less; chilled small mackerel 9 cents; smelts 15 cents and haddock filled 23 cents.

In vegetables and fruits, there are novelties at high prices and the staple lines at attractive values. California asparagus continues available but at $1 a large bunch. Green beans can be had around 23 cents a pound; green peas 17 and 19 cents for two pounds; new cabbage 5 cents a pound; broccoli 10 cents a bunch and 25 cents for two pounds; carrots 15 and 17 cents for two bunches; beets 7 cents and upward a bunch; cauliflower 25 and 30 cents each, and old crop Maine potatoes 41 and 45 cents a peck.

Plums from Chile are 50 cents a dozen; honey dew melons from Chile 60 cents each; native hothouse rhubarb at 15 cents; pineapples 19 cents each and up; Southern strawberries 19 to 23 cents a pint; bananas 25 cents for three pounds and up, and Emperor grapes 15 cents a pound.

Rhode Island Abandons Uniform Air-Raid Warnings

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 20—The plan to have a uniform type of air raid warning signal adopted by all of Rhode Island's communities was abandoned this week when the State Council of Defense, the Providence Defense Council and various city and town councils went off on their separate ways, some favoring sirens, some air horns and some of the smaller communities deciding in favor of home-made mechanical devices.

For two months the State Council has been testing various kinds of signals and keeping in touch with the recommendations of experts at Washington. Final tests were made this week and a decision was made to purchase 12 air horns for installation in East Providence. Should they prove satisfactory, others will be purchased for other communities, Col. Earl C. Webster, Chairman of the State Defense Council indicated.

The horn selected, described as "high pitched," vibrates 440 times a minute. The cost per unit is said to be from $75 to $100, depending on the number purchased.

Meanwhile the City of Providence went ahead with its own tests and selected a powerful siren as the most suitable warning device to cut through the City noises. An order for 72 sirens was placed. Some will be two horsepower models at $215 apiece and others will be five horsepower models at $450 apiece.

Mayor Dennis L. Roberts explained the sirens had been selected because of their simplicity, because they are easier to maintain and because the tests had shown that the shrill note of the siren could be heard above the din of street noises better than the blare of an air horn.

To supplement the 72 sirens on order, Mayor Roberts said that Frank W. Schrage, shop employee of the Bureau of Police and Fire, had been authorized to build several sirens of his own design. One of the home-made sirens built by Mr. Schrage with odds and ends of old parts he accumulated in the Police Department shop was tried in the tests and held its own with the commercial models. Its voice is lower than those of most fire sirens, Mayor Roberts explained, and therefore is not likely to cause confusion.

Several of the smaller communities in the State, annoyed by the State's delay in deciding upon a signaling device, have followed Mr. Schrage's lead and built home-made sirens. An old factory steam whistle, unused for 20 years, is being set up in Warren.

The Providence Mobile Radio Patrol, an emergency communications adjunct to the Police Department, went through its first test this week with clock-like precision. An operator seated in a central control room made two-way radio contact with 10 other stations in other parts of the city in a total elapsed time of just 45 seconds.

The patrol was established by Providence amateur radio operators working with the Police Department.

Two other communities are arranging similar radio patrols which will be co-ordinated with the system in Providence.

In East Providence arrangements have been completed to set up eight stations. They will be manned, as in Providence, by amateur radio operators who are to be sworn in as members of the Police Force. Part of the equipment in East Providence was purchased by the town and part of it was donated by the town's radio amateurs.

Warwick plans to have nine similar patrol stations, each provided with two-way radio.

Cranston, R. I., has been selected as the community to which child evacuees from Newport will be taken should evacuation become necessary, it was announced this week.

The announcement stirred some criticism in Newport, where several persons expressed the belief that Cranston is too near Providence to be considered a safe area.

The Newport Defense Council decided to let the matter stand until the neighboring States have developed their evacuation plans. Several members suggested that safer refuge communities across the line in Massachusetts or Connecticut might be decided upon later.

John Nicholas Brown, Evacuation Marshal at Newport, presented his personal check to the Committee for $283.75. This was his contribution, he explained, to pay for the cost of the metal identification tags which have been issued to some 4,000 Newport children registered for evacuation.

Antiques Show for War Aid

Both Bundles for America and Bundles for Britain will benefit from the admission proceeds of the New England Antiques Exposition and display of the crown jewels of England, being held at the Copley-Plaza March 2, 3, 4, and 5. The crown jewels are replicas of the collection exhibited in the Tower of London and were made under the supervision of the Court jewelers who are the only persons who have access to the real jewels.

Mrs. William Brace Pratt is Chairman of the committee in charge of the Antiques Exposition.

Following proposals by the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies, the two "Bundles" organizations have set up separate directorates. Mrs. Wales Latham, founder of Bundles for Britain, is the new National President of Bundles for America and serves as Honorary President of Bundles for Britain, and Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham, wife of the former Ambassador to Great Britain, is the new National President of the latter organization.

Mrs. Ralph Emerson is President of the new Boston branch of Bundles for America; Allan Forbes is Treasurer of the new organization as well as Treasurer of Bundles for Britain, and among Bundles for America's committee members locally are Mrs. Philip L. Spalding, Mrs. George Hopper Fitch and Mrs. William Brace Pratt. Mrs. A. L. West Movius is Chairman of Bundles for Britain, Mrs. Jasper Whiting, Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. Ernest T. Lovering is Secretary.

Women's City Club Plans Bridge Tea

The Women's City Club of Boston announces that plans for a bridge tea on Thursday, Feb. 26 at 2 o'clock, are well under way with Mrs. William H. Coburn of Brookline, Chairman of the event.

On Mrs. Coburn's committee are Mrs. Albert H. Morse, Mrs. Eugene Hultman, Mrs. Herbert L. Bowden, Miss Rebekah Hobbs, Mrs. Evelyn Sampson, Mrs. Raymond T. Langenbach, Mrs. Arthur Sullivan, Mrs. Frank Fay, Mrs. Nathaniel Niles, Mrs. Roger Hovey, and Mrs. Richard Engstrom.

Pourers are to be Mrs. George Frost and Mrs. Reeve Chipman. The bridge tables will be arranged in the drawing room of the new clubhouse at 39 Beacon Street, while tea will be served in the assembly lounge.

Lothrop Club Hears F. B. I. Special Agent

A special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, George V. Doherty, addressed the Lothrop Club of Beverly this afternoon on "Modern Crime Detection."

Mrs. J. Glover Shaw, President, presided at the business session at 2:30 o'clock, and the Genista Chorus presented a patriotic medley under the direction of Mrs. James Kelliher.

The meeting was open to guests, and hostesses for the day were the members of the Legislation Committee, Mrs. Ralph B. Thomas, Chairman, Mrs. Courtland D. Brown, Mrs. Norman B. Cawley, Mrs. Harvey J. Ferrier, Mrs. Donald B. Livingston, and Mrs. Clarence R. Oldrieve.

The Club is planning a radio broadcast for Feb. 26 over Station WESX from 3:45 to 4:00 p. m., called "Lothrop Club Meeting on the Air." This is announced as being a project for Ninth District clubs, and was instigated by Mrs. Shaw, President of the Lothrop Club. Participating in the broadcast are Mrs. Arthur A. Forness, the Club's eldest member, who will sing; Mrs. Oscar Frost, Music Chairman, who will play a violin solo, and Mrs. Kelliher, chorus director, who will also sing. The Press and the Radio Committee, Mrs. Thomas H. Bott, Jr., Chairman, are working on the program.

The Lothrop Club has purchased a $100 Defense Bond, and Mrs. Rachel J. Sands, Chairman of the Defense Committee, has appointed to serve on her Committee the Chairmen of all other committees in the Club, thus hoping to reach every member with the defense work.

At each meeting of the Club there will be a "white elephant" sale, the proceeds of which will aid the work of the Philanthropy Committee, of which Mrs. Eliot Tozer is Chairman. Change from each transaction will be given in Defense Stamps.

Special Guests At Law Club

Special guests have been invited to attend the Guest Day meeting of the Boston Parliamentary Law Club, Thursday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock, in the Hotel Vendome.

They are Mrs. David A. Westcott, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. C. J. Cook, President of the Boston City Federation of Organizations, and Mrs. Crosby B. Thompson, Sixth District Director.

Presidents and officers of neighboring clubs have also been invited.

Heading the reception line with honor guests will be Miss Josephine G. Richardson, President of the club. The Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Henry B. Estabrook, Mrs. Paul Burrage, and Mrs. George E. French, will assist in receiving.

A group of songs will be sung by Mrs. Joseph Fraumeni, of Everett, and tea will be served.

Store and Legal Holidays Listed

Holiday moods and observances of more than 600 New England communities are listed in a new publication of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, just issued, and entitled "Store and Legal Holidays in New England," it was announced today by the Information Bureau of the Chamber.

Stores in 279 of the communities do not observe half-holidays, while in 213 others a half-day is observed weekly the year around, the booklet discloses. In 116 communities stores observe a half-day closing a week during the winter, and merchants in 17 others close one day a week.

Other typically New England oddities, disclosed in the booklet include the fact that stores in 283 communities close on Wednesday afternoons; those in 35 others close Thursday; in 14 others on Tuesday; 10 others Monday and four on Saturday for a half or full day.

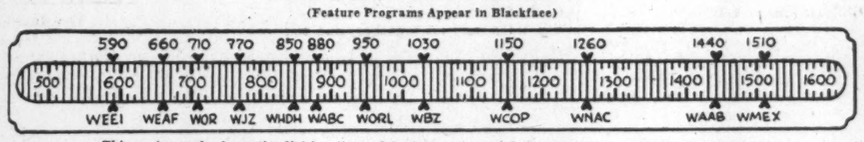
Bobb Conviction Upheld By Maine Supreme Court

ALFRED, Maine, Feb. 20 (AP)—County Attorney Harold D. Carroll announces that the State Supreme Court has upheld Edwin E. Bobb's conviction of assaulting Dwight Robinson with intent to kill in a demonstration at the Kennebunk headquarters of Jehovah's Witnesses June 9, 1940.

Bobb, 27-year-old member of the religious organization, had appealed on the grounds that a Superior Court jury had been motivated by "religious prejudice."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Orphans of Divorce" ..	"Against the Storm"..	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music.....
3:15 News; "Snapshots"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch .	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Sports and Music.....
3:30 Boston Navy Yard:	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	ductor	Sports and Music.....
3:45 Launch'g ceremony	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music.....
4:00 Jerry & Sky: Talk	Arthur Tracey, songs....	"Backstage Wife"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Sports and Music.....
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music.....
4:30 Musical Camera ..	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"...	Boake Carter, News....	Serial dramatization ..
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries";	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs" ...	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Portia Faces Life"....	Dramatic Sketch	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch ..	"We, the Abbotts".....	'Jack Armstrong'; drama	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch.....	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News Service .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; talk....	"The Town Crier"; talk
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music....	"Musical Rendezvous"..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today ..	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Memory Lane	Sports results .....
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy.....	Leighton Noble's Orch..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News..	Staley Players .....
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs..	Garden Talk	News of the World.....	F. Cuhel, News; Music..	Five Star News; Defense
7:30 "How'm I Doin'?"..	Grand Central Station..	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"The Lone Ranger";	Kate Smith, songs.....
7:45 Bob Hawk; orch. ..	Grand Central Station..	Walter Kidder, songs ...	dramatic sketch	The Alpineers .....
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	Wheeler - Ladd, comed-	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"...	"PM" Reporter .....
8:15 "War Citation,"	ians; songs; guest	Graham; orchestra	'Alien Regulations'; Talk	Singing Legionnaires ...
8:30 drama; guests; or-	Milton Berle, Shirley	"Information, Please!"	Russell Bennett's Note-	The Lyric Theater.....
8:45 chestra; E. Davis	Ross; guest; orchestra..	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	book	The Lyric Theater.....
9:00 "Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service..	cal Album" .....
9:30 First Nighter: B.	March of Time	Party; Louise Massey;	Gene Kruna's Orchestra	"Classical Album" .....
9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne	March of Time; News	Singing Westerners; or.	"Miss Meade's Children"	"Classical Album" .....
10:00 Ransom Sherman:	"Party Line"; variety...	Captain Flagg and Ser-	Network Sports	Five Star News.....
10:15 com.; sk.; music..	Leon Henderson	geant Quirt; drama....	Network Sports	Citizenship Talk .....
10:30 "A World at War".	News Commentators	"The Night of Feb. 20";	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra .....
10:45 News; Sports	Income Tax; Defense....	orchestra; vocalists ..	Network Sports	Harry James' Orchestra.
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Music You Want	Local news; Male Qu'r't	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
11:30 Noble's Or.; Maz-	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons";	Billy Keaton's Variety	Day's End; music.....
11:45 ter Works of Music	Music You Want	dramatization	Show; orchestra; songs	Music; News .....

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"..	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 "On Your Toes".....	"Musical Clock"; News..	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Songs; Taxes; Music....	News Service	.....
7:45 News; War summ'ry	News	"Good Morning"; music.	Organ Recital	.....
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music...	Five Star News.....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie; News.	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30 Carl Moore Variety	Headline News; Music...	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties".....	Camp program .....
8:45 Show; News	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties".....	Homespun Harmonies ...
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	"News and Rhythm".....	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music...
9:15 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round: music	Zelma Larsson's Music...
9:30 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Concert International..	Merry-Go-Round: Talk..	Jim's Texas Ramblers...
9:45 590 Presents	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition...	Jim's Texas Ramblers...
10:00 "March of Youth":	"Millwheel"; music	Reflections in Rhythm;	Baritone; organ	Studio program .....
10:15 play; music; games	News; Music	orchestra; vocalists ..	Australian News	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 Gardener's Clinic ..	Rakov's Orchestra	Allen Prescott's Orch....	"Rainbow House"; youth	Shopping News .....
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	Orchestra and vocalist.	show with Bob Emery..	Shopping News .....
11:00 News; N. Y. Phil-	Four-H Club	"Lincoln Highway";	BBC News	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:15 harmonic Young	The Band Played On....	dramatic sketch	Studio Speaker	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30 People's Concert;	Arthur Ward, songs....	America the Free; Vic-	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries..
11:45 Rudolph Ganz, con.	Am. Legion Auxiliary ...	tor Arden's Or.; chorus	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News.....
12:00 Theater of Today;	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	"Boston's Future"; talk.	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 Judith Evelyn	Farm"	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture....	Town Crier .....
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies .....
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch....	vocalists; guest	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	News Service	Sportsmen's Show	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Chick Mauthe's Orch....	Vivienne Cameron .....
1:30 Science Adventures.	Contrasts in Melody....	"Call to Youth"; talk....	Colonial Network Orch..	Ann Bromberg, soprano..
1:45 Taxes; Music	War News	"Hits and Bits"	Colonial Network Orch..	Short Story Editor .....
2:00 News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	U. S. Marine Band.....	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Victory Program .....
2:15 Books	Verdi's "Aida"; Norina	U. S. Marine Band.....	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Victory Program .....
2:30 Brush Creek Follies	Greco; Frederick Jagel;	Matinee in Rhythm.....	'Metallurgy in War'; talk	Nancy Mace, soprano...
2:45 Brush Creek Follies	Brana Castagna; Lans-	Matinee in Rhythm.....	Art Jarrett's Orchestra..	Five Star News.....
3:00 Country Journal	ing Hatfield; John	Patti Chapin, songs....	"University Life"; aus-	Sports results .....
3:15 Country Journal	Charles Thomas; Paul	Parent-Teachers Assn...	pices Columbia Univ....	Sports results .....
3:30 United We Stand..	Breisach, conductor	"Music for Everyone";	"Carolina Playmakers";	Sports results .....
3:45 United We Stand..	Metropolitan Opera:	string orchestra	Univ. of No. Carolina...	Sports results .....
4:00 "Young Americans	Verdi's "Aida"; Paul	News; Week-end Whimsy	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports results .....
4:15 in the Making"	Breisach, conductor	Week-end Whimsy	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports results .....
4:30 News; Cherniavsky's	Metropolitan Opera:	"Air Youth of America".	Sports Matinee	Arthur Frechette, piano.
4:45 Musical Camera	Verdi's "Aida"; Paul	"Melodic Strings"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:00 Cleveland Symphony	Breisach, conductor	Dramatic sketch	Hal McIntyre's Orchestra	Melody Mirror .....
5:15 Orchestra; Artur	Opera: Music	Dramatic sketch	Hal McIntyre's Orchestra	Melody Mirror .....
5:30 Rodzinski, con-	Jimmie Dorsey's Orch....	Musical Roundup	Hal McIntyre's Orchestra	Melody Mirror .....
5:45 ductor	Jimmie Dorsey's Orch....	War Reporter	Hal McIntyre's Orchestra	Five Star News.....
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs...	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier .....
6:30 Edmund J. Brandon	Sports Digest; Defense...	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today..	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports .....
7:00 "This Is War"; Nor-	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 man Corwin; drama	Norman Corwin, cond.	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Five Star News; Talk...
7:30 "Calling Pan Amer-	"Fiery Queen"; mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
7:45 ica"; folksongs	drama	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports"	The Alpineers .....
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	"Abie's Irish Rose";	"Treasure Hour of Song";	Jan Garber's Music.....
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	comedy sketch	Josephine Tuminia	Rhythm Ramblers .....
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	"Swap Night"; H. Allen	'Truth or Consequences';	Chicago Theater: op-	101st Vets. Ass'n: Songs
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	Smith, conductor	quiz program	eratta; "America Is	K. Mendelssohn, piano.
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Frontline Headlines	National Barn Dance;	Americans"; Marion	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Charlie Barnett's Orch....	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Claire; Charles Kullman	cal Album .....
9:30 Orch.; vocalists ..	Rochester Civic Orch....	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Dance Orchestra	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Rochester Civic Orch.	Orchestra; Guest	Dance Orchestra	cal Album .....
10:00 Serenade"; music .	Bob Ripley: "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News..	Five Star News.....
10:15 Public Affairs'	or Not"	Wireless Operators Ass'n	America Preferred: Adolf	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....
10:30 'Radio & Education'	"Remember Pearl Har-	Ted Steele's Studio Club:	Busch, violinist	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	bor"; orch.; speakers...	orch.; songs; comedy ...	News Service	U. S. Marine Band.....
11:00 John T. Frederick..	News; Music	News Service	"California Melodies";	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Dance Orchestra	Local News; Music.....	orchestra; soloist	Don Poivere's Orchestra
11:30 Noble's Or.; Glen	Dance Orchestra	Riverboat Revels; Pete	Cab Calloway's Orch....	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Gray's Orchestra ..	Dance Orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra ...	Cab Calloway's Orch....	Day's End; News .....

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 281 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Daily, 1:15 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Mondays to Fridays, 11:30 a. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9) 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m). WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Monday through Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — No regular time assigned, WHEB, 750kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 2 p. m., WPCI, 1420kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1230kc.
Rutland—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WSYB, 1390kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1420kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building; Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.12m).
Panama City—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 12 noon, Miramar HP5B (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.55m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, February 21

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.73mc
6:45 p.m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—World Affairs (English).
8:00 p. m.—News of Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p.m.—Late News in Spanish.
WBOS 11:87 (25.9m)
4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today's FM Programs

W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W30B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
2:30 p. m.—The Philadelphia Orchestra; Eugene Ormandy, Conductor.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Talk on "Regulations for Aliens."
8:30 p. m.—"Russell Bennett's Notebook."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Siegfried Wagener.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Concert Album.
10:30 p. m.—Stars Over Manhattan.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Stabile's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Billy Keaton's Variety Show; David Cheskin's Orchestra; vocalists.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:30 p. m.—London Letter. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—5:40 p. m.—"Talking to Women." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London — 7:00 p. m. — War Commentary, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31

Boston's Industrial Relations Council Ready to Start Operations Soon

Deliveries On New Cars Is Extended

Motorists who purchased new cars before Jan. 1 will have another week i nwhic hto obtain delivery of these cars.

This announcement, of interest to consumers, came shortly after sugar users were told to register for rationing books on March 16 to 19.

Thomas M. Joyce, Massachusetts Rationing Administrator, announced today that the Office of Price Administration has extended from Feb. 26 to March 2 the time during which persons may obtain delivery of cars purchased last year. However, they still must produce evidence that they had made a deposit of at least $25, turned in a used car as part or full down payment, or transferred registration to release the car from the Federal "freeze" regulations.

At the same time Mr. Joyce announced that Washington had issued regulations allowing persons who have been ordered to report for induction to military services, or already are serving in the armed forces, to dispose of their 1942 automobiles to a person other than an automobile dealer.

Such transfers may be made by applying to the Rationing Board on or before March 9. Such a person must present a written statement from an authorized officer of the armed forces or a member of the Selective Service Board having jurisdiction over the transfer.

Persons registering for sugar rationing books will be asked to declare the amount of sugar they have on hand, under penalties of perjury, the State Rationing Board announced. Registration probably will be done at schools by teachers after school hours.

Mr. Joyce explained that sugar hoarders will find the amount of sugar they have on hand will be deducted from their sugar ration quota by removal of stamps from their ration booklet.

On March 9 and 10 retailers and wholesale sugar dealers will register.

Actual rationing probably will get underway a few days after completion of the registration task, Mr. Joyce said. Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, will draw up the registration program for which teachers are being drafted.

As Massachusetts scheduled consumer and dealer registrations, reports came from Washington that the weekly quota a person may be cut from 12 ounces to eight ounces, because of prospects of a greater shortage.

Meanwhile, Mr. Joyce announced the quota of retread tires for each Massachusetts city and town for the Feb. 23 to 28 period. The entire state quota will be available only to trucks and busses now eligible for new tires.

Only one retread tire will be available in each of 123 communities, more than a third of the State's 351 municipalities.

Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, in preparation for the sugar rationing, proposed that housewives possessing large quantities of sugar sell it back to their grocers or to neighbors. By either of these methods they will escape suspicion that they have been hoarding in anticipation of rationing, he said.

Mr. Henderson added that the grocers should pay current prices and resell the sugar at the same level as a patriotic service.

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Wide World

Getting to the Top the Easy Way

Going uphill on skis is easier than coming down provided you grab hold of a cable lift such as is shown above. All that is required is to hang on tight to the moving cable and keep your legs straight. This ski cable is located in Stowe, Vt., where there is plenty of snow for week-end skiers.

Hundreds Plan for Week End In Snow-Laden North Country

There is snow everywhere there should be for this Washington Birthday week end, according to reports filtering in from New England's widely scattered winter resorts.

Thousands of snow enthusiasts either will leave the city tonight or early tomorrow morning for northlands where ski tows, ski runs, and ski slopes will be worked overtime for the next three days.

But despite the excellent conditions, the manufacture of war tools must go on and the long snow trains that pull out of the North and South Station tonight and tomorrow will find many thousands of defense workers remaining behind to keep the machinery turning.

Donald B. Nelson, Chief of the War Production Board, has asked all workers employed in war work to consider Washington's Birthday as they would an ordinary week day. Wars continue, he said, holidays or not.

Those who can get away, however, are going to make the most of a holiday week end that will give them three days of skiing.

Events Scheduled

Many events have been scheduled by the various resorts headed by the championship cross-country and jumping at Brattleboro, Vt., and the Middlebury College Winter Carnival today and tomorrow.

Brattleboro's skiing events will attract some of the leading jumpers in the country including Alf Engen, Arthur Devlin, Torger Tokle, and the Norwegians Ola and Sigurd.

While the expert skiers try to capture coveted trophies or add new titles the majority who go to the northern terrains over the week-end will be out just for the fun of running fast trails and the thrills that come with swooping down a mountainside. Then there are just as many who will get their enjoyment out of smaller hills where they can perfect their skiing under the supervision of professional instructors.

The Boston and Maine Railroad will operate snow trains to all of the important ski centers of New Hampshire. Skiers who have the long week end can leave tonight or tomorrow for Plymouth, Laconia, and Littleton, N. H., and return Monday. Another train will leave Saturday for these same regions and will return Sunday. On Sunday a snow train will be operated to the Eastern Slope region in North Conway. This train will return on Sunday. On Monday another snow train will go to the Eastern Slopes areas, returning to Boston that evening.

Conditions Listed

A round-up of the snow conditions in New England as gathered by the Associated Press follows:

Massachusetts:

Greenfield—Franklin County, ski conditions good.
Pittsfield—Pittsfield State Forest, fair. Pittsfield-Bousquet's, fair on slopes. New Ashford Brodie Mountain, good on trails. South Lee, Beartown State Forest, fair on trails and slopes.

New Hampshire:

Monadnock Region—One inch over five-inch granular base. Fair in many sections.
Canaan—14 inches. Breakable crust. Good.
Cannon Mt.—22 to 45 inches. Frozen granular. Fair.
Dartmouth Region—9 inches. Breakable crust. Fair.
Jackson—18-36 inches. light breakable crust. Good.
Laconia—2 frozen granular over 6-in base. Good.
Lincoln—16 inches. Corn snow. Good.
North Conway—13 to 28 inches. Light crust. Good.
Pinkham Notch—43 inches. Light crust. fair.
Tamworth Region—25 inches. Fair.
Whitefield—5 inches. Breakable crust over powder. Good.

Vermont:

Brattleboro—10 inches snow. Good.
Stowe (Mt. Mansfield)—39 to 46 inches. Breakable crust surface. Good.
Rutland (Pico Peak)—34 inches, 2 powder. Good.
Manchester-Peru—10-15 inches, icy surface. Poor.

Maine:

Best conditions of winter. Excellent all sections except coast.

Russians' Need Of Matériel Told

The importance of increased aid to fighters on the Russian front was stressed yesterday at a meeting of the Massachusetts Committee of Russian War Relief, held at the Committee's headquarters in Boston. Serge Semenenko, a member of the national Board of the organization and Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston, expressed the view that medical supplies were urgently needed as well as lend-lease war material.

It was unfolded that Donald Nelson and William L. Batt had arranged in behalf of the United States War Production Board a special showing in Washington, earlier this week, of the documentary film, "Our Russian Front," which will soon be shown in New England. The addition of Carl Keller, a partner in the firm of Lybrand, Ross Brothers & Montgomery, to the Massachusetts board of directors was announced.

Labor Peace Machinery Is Set for Test

Boston's new industrial peace organization is now practically ready for business and will soon be fully operative, Frederick W. Bliss, its chairman, reports.

Both employers and labor unions are participating in the joint plan, which is called the Industrial Relations Council. Forty employers and 20 unions have gone in to date.

Each pays dues to finance the Council, the smallest employer paying $5 a year, while the lowest union fee is $10.

Appointment of Richard P. Doherty, a professor in the B. U. Graduate School, as executive secretary was announced by Mr. Bliss today.

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, has accepted the chairmanship of the committee on conciliation and arbitration.

Contestants Pay

Cost of arbitration proceedings will be paid by the contestants.

"The Council brings together representatives of the employers and of organized labor on its executive committee and its committee on conciliation and arbitration," commented Mr. Bliss.

"This organization, which is without a duplicate in any other city to the best of our knowledge, will supply industrial relations counsel to any applying.

"It furnishes an instrumentality for those who want to use it.

"Any employer or union participating will have an appeal to the Council."

The Industrial Relations Council has the approval of the Boston Central Labor Union, Harry P. Grages, Secretary-Treasurer, said today. The Central Labor Union is the city federation of unions belonging to the American Federation of Labor.

"I feel that this is a very useful group of people," Mr. Grages added "and that the Council will contribute to good industrial relations here.

Better to Settle

"It is always better to settle a dispute before it grows into a strike, so as to leave a harmonious feeling instead of the bitterness that comes when one side has taken a licking.

"Contacts between organized labor and employers often prove very helpful in bringing about the understanding that may lead to a peaceful settlement.

"I see this co-operation between industry and labor as the opening wedge to such contacts.

"Then if anything happens, instead of having any labor trouble, both sides may sit together, due to the intercession of friends of both groups, and reach a settlement without a stoppage of work and ill feeling.

"Of course this new peace machinery will not always work. There will be disputes it cannot affect.

"But it is certainly worth trying what better understanding between employers and labor unions will do, and I think we shall find that more harmony will come."

Why Not Allow Old Sol to Help Out on Fuel Bill?

If Mark H. Galusha, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, had his way, the women of the State would push aside their lace window curtains and "do as the farmers do" for the duration of the war.

As a mean of conserving oil, Mr. Galusha suggested that windows be bared from top to bottom when the sun is shining, so all possible use may be made of the warmth of the rays. He pointed out that "New England farm women have long known how to let the sun help heat their houses."

At night, according to the Commissioner, housewives should draw the shades down to keep all the heat in.

And what about the aesthetics of the matter? They don't worry Mr. Galusha. It's an emergency, he says, and things like that have to go by the board.

Pleatless Skirts Urged for Women

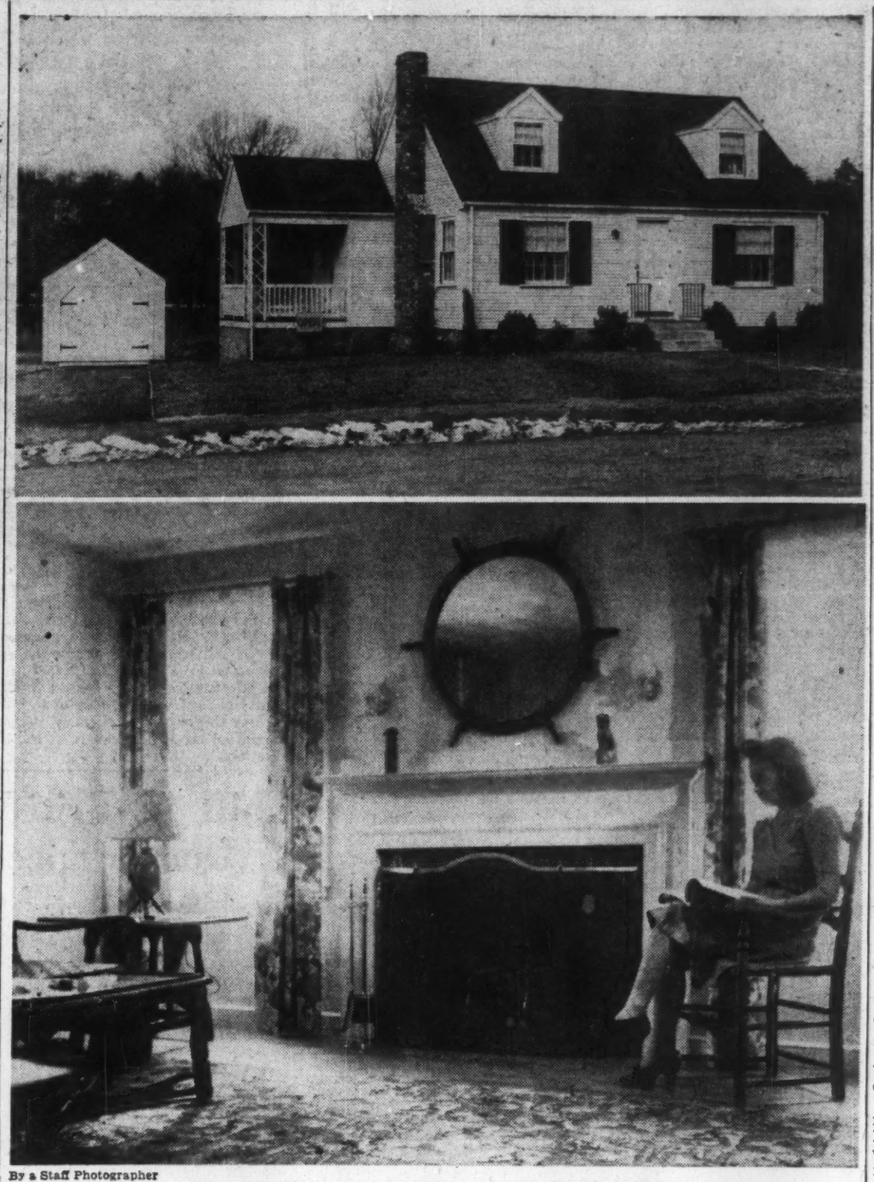
If men can give up cuffs on their trousers, then women can get along without pleats in their skirts, Mrs. Robert Homans, head of the Women's Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, declared today.

Pointing out that skirts are bound to be shorter and narrower this spring, Mrs. Homans said that the shortage of cloth is going to force manufacturers to eliminate pleats and furbelows in the interests of economy and national defense.

Lynn Leather Workers' Strike Is Adjusted

The strike of 130 leather workers at the Goniprow Kid Co., Inc., of Lynn, Mass., is cleaned up, it was reported today at the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The difficulty grew out of the building being taken over by the West Lynn Works of the General Electric Company. The G. E. is expanding, and is said to be going into the fire station also adjacent. Whenever the leather company obtains a new site, it will take all the workers back and negotiate a union agreement, it was said at the State House.



By a Staff Photographer

Furnished Exhibition Home in Wellesley Hills

Exterior and interior view of Wellesley Hills exhibition home. This dwelling of 5 large rooms, porch, garage, large basement, space for two finished rooms and bath upstairs, sells for $6,500. Rooms upstairs can be finished for $300 apiece. The price completely furnished is $7,200. This type of display home is becoming a rarity in Greater Boston as the war curbs new building of homes costing more than $6,000.

5-Room Exhibition House Opened at Duxbury Estates

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the last, maybe the last furnished, exhibition home in Boston "for the duration" has been thrown open to the public at Duxbury Estates, just off the Worcester Turnpike in Wellesley Hills.

Until the war is over, would-be home owners will find few new houses built under the high standards and compact planning of this display at the end of Maple Road. It is the culmination of two years of prewar construction in the Sumner Hershey development where 40 to 50 new homes have been finished and most of them sold.

The point you most remember about this $6,500 exhibition home of five rooms with unfinished upstairs available for two more rooms and a second bath is its spaciousness. The two bedrooms are large enough for twin beds, the living room is 15 by 17 feet, there is a full-sized dining room and the kitchen is large enough for a breakfast table.

There is a porch, detached garage and basement big enough for two playrooms. The lot is 10,000 feet and the style of the house, Cape Cod with the usual two dormers already in the roof for future upstairs expansion.

Defense Housing

Royal Barry Wills has done it again.

This is becoming a stock head for all efforts by the nationally famous Boston architect who this time has entered the field of defense housing with a series of $3,312 homes in Springfield, Mass.

The low price includes paved streets, curbings, grading, water, and sewerage, in the face of rising construction costs which have gone up 15 per cent on the average in the last six months.

Bids on the houses made by M. J. Walsh and Sons of Holyoke were lower than most normal bids on similar projects through the two last prewar years. The homes will make up a 300-unit housing project at the corner of St. James Avenue and Carew Street, close to the Chicopee line.

A defense housing project under the touch of Royal Barry Wills, famous for his small New England type designs, will be something out of the usual run of slip-shod, rapid-fire construction methods. All the houses will follow the Colonial precedent and either have brick ends or brick fronts like many of the early homes of Salem.

According to Mr. Wills today, particular care is being taken with the entrances around which the house is built. An appealing entrance, he said, can make a small, low-cost house look like home. There will be several types of doors, many with decorative lattice work around which the rose vines can be twined. Some will have a pilaster treatment.

Economies have been made by close co-operation between the architect and the United States Housing Authority. Layouts were studied and restudied over a period of months. Emphasis was placed upon the elimination of all doors that were not actually necessary. And one large window has been used at various places where it could take the place of the customary two windows.

Forced air oil heat, refrigeration, gas ranges, complete insulation are included in the original price of $3,312 which is considered a long forward step in the direction of the soundly built "low-cost home of tomorrow" attained by careful attention to detailed costs rather than through any redical departure in the conventional system of construction.

New Materials

Why build your house of wood instead of any one of the conglomeration of new materials being thrust upon the home building markets?

Answers to that question are found in a University of Minnesota exhibit running through Feb. 28, showing that "wood is available and cheap, it is durable and adaptable to scientific construction methods, it is quickly and easily worked, and is pleasing in texture. "Furthermore," it can be nailed, bored, cut and sawed like any plastic."

The exhibit, entitled "The wooden house in America," will be shown during May at Brown University in Providence, R. I.

Third Group In Brockton Shuns Beano

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Feb. 20—Collapse of a project for charity beano games in this City appeared likely today when the third of five prospective beneficiaries withdrew from the scheme, Walter G. Cogan, Chairman of the Beano Board, declared.

Mr. Cogan said the Jewish Family Welfare Society had notified him it was unwilling to take money earned at beano games.

This leaves only an American Legion branch, the South Shore Voiture, 40 and 8, and the Brockton Roman Catholic Charities Center still apparently interested in the scheme for nightly beano games which was proposed a month ago.

The Brockton Family Welfare Service Association and the Salvation Army had previously withdrawn. Similar action has been expected from the Charities Center.

Mr. Cogan said he expected the games would now be abandoned, and added that even if the two remaining organizations should indicate their continuing interest, the project might not be approved by the City Board.

If Brockton discards beano, observers pointed out, the City will have joined an apparently growing State trend away from gambling for charity purposes.

Beano is illegal in Massachusetts as a form of entertainment, being allowed only when receipts are devoted to charitable purposes. Boston, Somerville, and Watertown have prohibited the game completely.

Under the name of Brockton Charity Associates, five local organizations—the Family Welfare Service, the Salvation Army, the Charities Center, the Welfare Society, and the "40 and 8"—united last month to put on daily games.

The American Legion organization is understood to have been one of the prime movers in the project.

Tentative permission was signed from the Beano Board, of which Mr. Cogan is Chairman. Then a wave of publicity involving public indignation swept the City, and three of the organizations withdrew.

Procedure Group Hearing March 16

A public hearing on methods to improve Massachusetts legislative procedure will be held on Monday, March 16, by the special commission on legislative system and procedure. It will be held at Room 431, State House, at 10:30 a. m.

The commission was established to make recommendations to expedite legislative procedure and to make the Legislature more responsive to the public will.

Senator Newland H. Holmes (R), of Weymouth, Republican Floor Leader in the Senate, is Chairman of the Commission.

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Stepping Out?
It's easy to know what's going on—what play to see, what concert to hear, what movie mustn't be missed! You'll usually find that the best the entertainment world offers is featured in The Christian Science Monitor.

French 'War Guilt Trial' Resumes

RIOM, Unoccupied France, Feb. 20 (AP)—Five former leaders of the old French Third Republic, charged with guilt in France's war defeat, came back early this afternoon for a second day of their hearing before the scarlet and ermine robed Supreme Court which the defendants contend is unconstitutional.

After hearing an outburst in which the defendants argued yesterday that they had been prejudged and condemned illegally before the trial, the Court announced it would rule soon on their contention that under French law they could be indicted only by the Chamber of Deputies and tried only by the Senate.

Firm and defiant, former Premier Léom Blum touched off the outburst by asking the court to declare itself—and by implication the whole regime of Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain—unconstitutional.

Edouard Daladier, also a former Premier, declared the trial never would have taken place if the Germans had not insisted.

The first clash came in a dramatic break between Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, former Allied Generalissimo, and the other defendants on the question of whether the cause of France's defeat was military or political.

Gamelin's Stand

General Gamelin in quavering but resolute voice read a declaration of refusal to have anything to do with the trial. He said he was doing this for the honor of the Army, and with a clear conscience.

M. Blum, the Socialist Popular Front Premier, snapped General Gamelin up short and in biting phrases virtually accused the General of full responsibility for "military defeat."

M. Blum spoke with his old fire as he addressed General Gamelin, shaking his head so that his drooping gray moustaches waved:

"The best-armed army will go under if the commanders don't know how to inspire the will to fight."

The only time Germany was mentioned was when M. Daladier declared the trial would never have taken place if the Germans had not insisted.

Pierre Caous, President of the special tribunal, immediately warned M. Daladier that if he continued to mention foreign powers he would be forced to call a secret session.

Daladier Protests

M. Daladier snapped back:

"Don't I have the right to present my side of the case after having been in prison 17 months, and made a scapegoat of defeat without the right to defend myself because the press, radio, and the Chief of State himself are leagued against me?

"We shall see where treason lay, and by whom France was betrayed."

The defendants and their attorneys developed the following main arguments:

1. That the court is unconstitutional, since the Republic still exists and under its laws only the Chamber of Deputies has the right to indict and the Senate the right to try ministers.

2. That even if it should be decided that the court is constitutional, nevertheless since the law bringing it into existence was only decreed July 30, 1940, it is without a retroactive right to try for crimes allegedly committed before its creation.

3. That the defendants have been pre-judged and condemned before the trial started.

History of Trial

[The French Chamber of Deputies adjourned sine die May 16, 1940, as Premier Paul Reynaud told it that France would be victorious against Germany. This was six days after the German invasion of the Lowlands and France, approximately a month before the fall of France.

As Marshal Pétain became Chief of State, with a State Council owing allegiance to him personally, the Parliament became a ghost, but the body never was buried. On Aug. 19, 1941—more than a year after its last meeting—Marshal Pétain ordered the Senate and the Chamber, now virtually disbanded, to be removed from Vichy.

Ten days later this Parliament took up headquarters at the small watering place of Chatel-Guyon-Les-Bains, 45 miles from Vichy.

Members who had accepted suspension of their salaries with what they called "quiet dignity," protested this removal from Vichy, mainly because they wanted left the reminder that technically the Pétain regime was operating under mandate from Parliament.]

The trial is being held in the audience chamber of the former palace of the Dukes of Auvergne and conducted with impressive pomp and circumstance. The judges are robed in scarlet, lace and ermine, and the lawyers in ermine-trimmed robes of black. Tapestry hangs on the walls.

The defendants, who sit facing the judges with their backs to the audience, are all dressed in dark blue suits.

Former Air Minister Guy la Chambre and Pierre Jacomet, former Administrator of National Defense Industries, are defendants along with Blum, Daladier and Gamelin.

Australian Rails Now in Need Of Truck System They Fought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—War has turned the tables on Australian rail executives who for years past have done their best to hamper the efforts of motor transport companies to play their part here. Abnormal conditions have put too heavy a strain on the railways, and executives would welcome the assistance of the motor transport which their past efforts have prevented from doing the full job for which it is equipped.

Ever since motor transport became a competitor executive heads of the railways, which here are all State-owned, have brought pressure on Governments to hedge road transport with restrictive regulations. Governments, in an effort to prevent the railways from becoming a burden on consolidated revenue, have done as they have been asked. Today the results of this policy are providing the railways with a problem they are finding it difficult to solve. What is happening in New South Wales is typical of the position in each of the States. Two main factors contributing are the fact that war requirements have reduced the number of coastal ships available for the carriage of cargo and, at a time when the railways would welcome the aid of motor transport, petrol restrictions have limited the extent to which it may be used. Solution of the latter problem may come from equipping motor lorries with producer gas units, but, until recently, only 919 of the 73,360 lorries in New South Wales had been so equipped.

May Appeal to People

Already carrying a record tonnage, railway executives are wondering whether the time is not nearing at which they will have to follow the lead of Britain and appeal to the people not to travel, or send goods, by rail unless no other means are available.

Figures tell the story. In the year ended June 30, New South Wales railways carried 18,031,611 tons of goods, compared with 14,619,716 tons the previous year. This increase of 24 per cent occurred despite the fact that the wheat crop was about 35,000,000 bushels below average. This is making heavy calls on rolling stock. Assistant Commissioner F. C. Garside recently quoted figures to show efforts made to keep rolling stock moving. An average of 3.6 per cent a day of trucks for repair he claimed as one of the best in the world. He compared 1928-29 figures with those of today to show that average mileage for each engine had been raised from 25,581 to 33,714, average number of engines under repair had been reduced from 141 to 68 and the number of engine miles travelled for one failure had been raised from 53,217 to 240,445.

Draining Truck "Pool"

Assistant Commissioner Garside suggested industry can make a bigger contribution to solving transport problems. He pointed to the big "pool" of trucks stagnant between Saturday morning and Monday morning. More than 4,000 trucks were standing under load at stations and sidings at the week end.

If they were unloaded on Saturdays they could be sent to the various industries, coal mines, cement works or timber mills, and be available for reloading on Monday morning. Experts are now declaring that it is inevitable that road transport will have to take over some of the burden—but if it does it will be starting from behind scratch. On Sept. 30 there were in New South Wales 73,360 lorries, a drop of 2,526 as compared with a year earlier, caused by fixing of an import quota and exchange difficulties plus the fact that the Army has taken over many trucks.

Moreover, road transport is restricted by the Transport Co-ordination Act, designed to prevent road competition with railways. Among other things it provides that a lorry-owner, before he can travel more than 100 miles, must get a permit and pay a special tax fixed according to the type and quantity of goods carried.

The Act could be suspended, but there would still remain the major problem of fuel supplies. The Liquid Fuel Control Board had declared that a lorry driver must make two gallons of "gas" do the work of five, but how the extra mileage is to be obtained remains a mystery. A large-scale conversion of lorries to producer gas is indicated; but owners have hesitated in the hope that more gasoline will become available.

Producer gas is not so good as gasoline, but with its aid it is hoped that Astralia's transport services can be carried on.

Personnel of London Cabinet

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, under attack for recent British military reverses, answered his critics today by pruning his War Cabinet from nine to seven members in a swift shakeup from which Sir Stafford Cripps, former Ambassador to Moscow, emerged as the outstanding new figure in the Government.

Sir Stafford was named Lord Privy Seal and House of Commons Leader—a dual post which many political observers believed would make him second in importance only to Mr. Churchill himself.

At the same time, Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, known as "one of Winston's bright young men," was appointed Minister of State in charge of production, supplanting Lord Beaverbrook, who will go to the United States shortly to carry on the task of pooling the resources of the United Nations.

An official announcement said that Lord Beaverbrook had declined an invitation to join the new War Cabinet on "grounds of health." Two other veterans—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Laborite Minister Without Portfolio—simultaneously relinquished their places in the Inner Cabinet.

Change for Attlee

The only other change in the War Cabinet involved Mr. Clement Attlee. He surrendered the post of Lord Privy Seal to make way for Sir Stafford and was named Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs—a move dictated by Dominion demands for representation—and retained the title of Deputy Prime Minister. Viscount Cranborne, former Dominions Secretary, was not a War Cabinet member.

Prime Minister Churchill himself retained the portfolios of Defense Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.

The other holdovers in the War Cabinet are Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Lord President of the Council Sir John Anderson. Captain Lyttelton was a member of the old inner group as Minister of State for the Middle East.

Personnel of Cabinet

The new War Cabinet is thus constituted as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of Defense—Mr. Churchill.

Dominions Secretary and Deputy Prime Minister—Clement R. Attlee.

Lord Privy Seal and leader of the Commons—Sir Stafford Cripps.

Lord President of the Council—Sir John Anderson.

Foreign Secretary — Anthony Eden.

Minister of State with general supervision of production—Capt. Oliver Lyttelton.

Minister of Labor and National Service—Ernest Bevin.

Bogus Money in Malaya

International

Subtle 'Fifth Columnist'

Hard on the heels of its advancing armies in Malaya, and probably in the Philippines as well, the Japanese Government sends a subtle and demoralizing agent—bogus money. Printed by the bale in Japan, these counterfeit bills enable the Japanese to gain quick control of an occupied area's economy and to make the task of subduing civilian populations relatively easier. In total war the Axis countries balk at nothing that will help them to gain their objectives. The bogus one dollar bill shown at the top of the photo is larger than the genuine note and lacks the picture of the king and tiger found on the legitimate bill.

Shift in British Cabinet Due to Speed Arms Output

Continued from Page 1

power could be utilized for the defense of India and Burma.

Reports published here today reemphasize the importance of India in the Far Eastern conflict by announcing the abandonment of Rangoon and the Burma Road as a supply route to Chungking.

Supplies will now be transported direct from India to China, it is officially stated.

For the Russian front, Sir Stafford's inclusion in the British Cabinet should assure the closest possible collaboration between London and Moscow.

The Far East strategy is also potentially affected by the fact that Mr. Attlee becomes Secretary of State for Dominions.

Benefit to Dominions

Hitherto the Dominions Minister hasn't been a member of the War Cabinet and the inclusion of Mr. Attlee in the War Cabinet as Dominions Minister as well as Deputy Premier appears to imply, therefore, that greater recognition will hereafter be given to the views of the Dominions in the war councils.

As far as the Middle Eastern front is concerned Captain Lyttelton's experience in Cairo, where he has been representing the War Cabinet, is expected to have a strong and salutary effect by bringing to the War Cabinet a man who has had experience on the spot of the problems of desert warfare.

This ought to offer better prospects of reversals as Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's surprising recapture of Bengazi.

Anglo-American Relations

On what might be called the Atlantic front, a still closer coordination of war efforts of Britain and the United States is implied by announcement that Lord Beaverbrook will go to America where he will carry on work he has already begun in regard to pooling the resources of the two democracies.

Although no longer in the Government he is expected to have special status as Mr. Churchill's representative and it is anticipated that he will play a big role in evolving joint production and transportation strategy for winning the battle of the Atlantic in communications and supply lines. In addition, he'll provide a close personal link between Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt.

Thus on many fronts Allied war strategy is likely to be affected favorably by the changes in the British Cabinet. So far, of course, all that can be said is that the door has been opened for such fresh and reinvigorated war effort.

But the general conviction throughout Britain today seems to be that this is at least a first great step toward getting off to a good start in the race for victory over the Axis.

Success at Moscow

Sir Stafford is today a leading figure in British politics following his successful mission as Ambassador in Moscow.

His inclusion in the War Cabinet is welcomed both as an indication of determination to put new drive into war effort and as a sign that Mr. Churchill isn't afraid of having as a colleague a man of his own political caliber.

Following his unique and sympathetic insight into Russia's war effort, Sir Stafford has caught the public imagination here as the obvious choice for giving new force to the direction of the British war effort.

Certainly Sir Stafford will be the most Left Wing spokesman a Conservative Government ever had in Commons. For despite the new changes the Conservatives are maintaining four to three numerical superiority in the War Cabinet.

Commonwealth Partnership

Another important political feature is the inclusion in the War Cabinet of the Dominions Secretary whom many critics felt never should have been left out.

At the time the appointment of Mr. Attlee, who retains his post as Deputy Premier, to be the new Dominions Minister is felt here expressly to acknowledge the importance of Commonwealth partnership in the war's conduct without modifying the newly acquired right of its members to send their own representatives to Downing Street.

Elimination of Sir Kingsley Wood and Mr. Arthur Greenwood from the War Cabinet which, judged by the consensus of press opinion here today, is a measure of concession to critics who have been persistently claiming that the War Cabinet was carrying "light weights," at least judged on the standards required in inner-most war councils.

Lyttelton Popular

Captain Lyttelton is widely regarded as one of the most promising political finds of the war.

Before being sent to Egypt last July this former businessman earned a high reputation as an organizer at the Board of Trade. He is spoken of as the brightest star on the horizon of the Conservative future.

Now he is to have the biggest test yet. Though retaining his present title of Minister of State he will exercise general supervision over the whole field of production.

In other words he will step into the recently created role in which Lord Beaverbrook has had such a short run.

Disappearance of Lord Beaverbrook from the British political scene to take up important production co-ordination duties in the United States is received here with mixed feelings both in public and official quarters.

Comment on Beaverbrook

Mostly there is regret that the dynamic "Beaver" declined on the ground of health Mr. Churchill's invitation to be a member of the new cabinet.

Perhaps his departure will be the biggest wrench Mr. Churchill has to bear. For there was a very close personal friendship and a working partnership has grown up between the two.

Some quarters hoped that Lord Beaverbrook would achieve new success as production chief. But there was also considerable doubt whether he would have the necessary powers to be a "Nelson" of British production.

One of his chief handicaps was that Mr. Bevin had retained control of labor. Moreover it is known in parliamentary lobbies that there has been a big battle of interests lately between Lord Beaverbrook and Labor Minister Bevin on the question of handling labor. That source of friction is now removed in so far as it depended on personalities.

The British press generally applauded the Cabinet changes. However, the consensus appeared to be that additional revision would be necessary to quell public dissatisfaction over recent military and naval setbacks.

U. S. Strength in Far East

Continued from Page 1

Arizona, as well as the damage done to other American capital ships at Pearl Harbor, are still heavier than Japanese losses in this top category. For all other types of combatant vessels, however, Japanese losses are far greater than those of the United Nations.

Among the other reports from the Netherlands East Indies signalled out for special attention here was that announcing the first appearance of American dive-bombers in that part of the world. Although American pilots have had little previous experience in dive-bombing during actual warfare, they seem to have acquitted themselves extremely well, having hit a Japanese transport and cruiser off Bali. The enemy is believed to have suffered heavy casualties and damage from this attack.

The appearance of dive-bombers indicates the wide-range of fighting equipment now going to that part of the battlefront. Previous reports from the Southwest Pacific had mentioned only Brewster and P-40 pursuit planes, Boeing Flying Fortresses, and four-engine Consolidated B-24 bombers.

Latest reports from Batavia indicate that during the past two days American P-40s downed 10 enemy craft which had attempted to bomb the important Japanese naval base at Surabaya, with the loss of only one plane. The plane's pilot parachuted to safety.

The sinking by an American submarine of a 5,000-ton Japanese cargo ship in the East China Sea, an area that is supposedly a Japanese lake, is a reminder that the United States Asiatic Fleet, now under the command of a Dutch Admiral, is not content to remain on the defensive and is prepared to carry naval warfare to the very coasts of Japan.

Bridging the Pacific

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio (AP)—The contribution of T. H. Fisher, a bank president, to the war effort is a 30-ton iron bridge.

"Hurl this at the Japs," he said in donating it to ascrap salvage committee. Mr. Fisher purchased the span for sentimental reasons after the county abandoned it. It was erected in the 1880's when he was a youth.

Japanese Forces Tighten Ring Around Java

Continued from Page 1

being taken against landings which the enemy is carrying out."

Meanwhile imperial headquarters at Tokyo announced that Japanese troops landed at dawn today on the Portuguese-Dutch island of Timor, east of Bali at the end of the southern chain of Dutch Islands and just northwest of Darwin, Australia, which Japanese planes have raided intensively thrice in two days.

Tokyo said that the Timor expedition had been ordered to oust British imperial and Dutch troops in the Portuguese half of the island. Australian and Dutch forces had taken positions in Timor early in the war in anticipation of a Japanese attack. Tokyo sought to assure Portugal that the Japanese would be withdrawn when, and if, the United Nations troops were expelled.

Summarizing results of their assault Feb. 19 on Darwin, the Japanese declared that a 6,000-ton Australian auxiliary cruiser, two destroyers, a subchaser and nine transports were destroyed and, in addition, that another destroyer was heavily damaged. The Japanese also claimed destruction of 26 planes along with military and naval establishments.

The Australians have acknowledged considerable damage to ships, buildings, and airdromes, along with casualties of 15 dead and 24 wounded.

Six of the 93 Japanese fighters and bombers which delivered the third raid yesterday in two waves were shot down and the bombing accuracy of the others was impaired.

The Dutch news agency, Aneta, said that "the presence of the Japanese warcraft and troopships off Bali may indicate the expected enemy attempt to invade Java."

Coinciding with the heavy raids on Darwin, the Japanese struck at Java's naval base and air fields. Ten Japanese planes—five bombers and five fighters—were shot down during raids at Surabaya on Feb. 18 and 19, it was announced by the United Nations headquarters for the Southwest Pacific which is situated somewhere in Java.

Expeditionary forces of the United Nations, including American and Australian troops, have moved to battle stations in that fich, central island of the Netherlands East Indies.

The daily Dutch communiqué said that results of Japanese air raids Feb. 19 on several parts of Java were "inversely proportional" to the effort expended and "on the whole material losses were unimportant and very few persons were killed." The Japanese appeared to have concentrated on airdromes, the tactical preliminary to invasion.

In defense of airdromes near Buitenzorg and Bandoeng, the communiqué said, four interceptor planes were shot down by the Japanese but only one of the pilots was killed. One Japanese plane was downed for certain and two others were probably destroyed. Other airdromes, in the Oostoek (east corner region of the island, were machine-gunned.

Bandoeng, inland Java city which is the headquarters of the Netherlands East Indies Army, was attacked by 12 enemy bombers and 20 fighters. Some damage was inflicted.

Meanwhile the third air raid alarm in two days was sounded today for the lonely naval harbor of Darwin in northern australia.

No bombers appeared but this may have meant only that the Japanese were scouting the effects of their two destructive air smashes Feb. 19 or feeling out the defenses of Australia's far northern coast for more forays on the town and its valuable harbor.

Australian fighter planes and antiaircraft guns gave battle to the 93 Japanese bombers and fighters which roared over in two waves to put the Australian mainland under an invader's steel for the first time in its history.

They knocked down six but were unable to stave off considerable bomb damage both ashore and in the harbor and casualties including 15 persons killed and 24 wounded.

With some presumed operating from an aircraft carrier, the first wave of 72 planes, twin-engined bombers convoyed by fighters, split into two groups. One smashed at the wharves and shipping. The other attacked inland. A second wave included 21 bombers.

Several ships were hit, wharves and buildings were damaged—among them several service and civilian hospitals which were bombed and machine-gunned—but no vital services destroyed, a communiqué said.

It acknowledged, however, that some Australian planes were damaged on the ground and that some damage, although not serious, was done to airdromes.

Australians had been steeled against the possibility of attack on Australian soil, and they received calmly the news of the raid. They were surprised, however, that in this first attack on the mainland proper, the Japanese were able to muster such air strength.

Burma:

Rangoon, which in normal times boasts a population of almost 500,000, was half-deserted today as British troops fought to stem a Japanese invasion drive on the banks of the narrow Bilin River, only 80 miles to the northeast.

With the menace to Rangoon clearly defined, it was estimated that approximately 200,000 Indian residents already had departed from the city, bound mostly for India.

Last reports from the battle front indicated the British were standing their ground in the face of heavy Japanese attacks, but Rangoon was prepared to hear at any hour that the invaders had forced a crossing of the stream.

Loss of the Bilin River line probably would mean the British would have to fall back upon the Sittang River, 30 miles to the west and last natural barrier protecting Rangoon.

The Sittang is only 20 miles from Pegu, which is barely 50 miles north of Rangoon on the railway connecting this port with the Burma Road to China.

Advices Feb. 19 from Chungking said the sea approaches to Rangoon had been mined and that the city no longer was a practical point of entry for supplies to China.

China's Government disclosed that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has made concrete arrangements to replace the Burma Road with an India-to-China rail-road-river route.

First accounts from British officers and men who fought near Duyinzeik, across the Salween River west of Paan, before it was evacuated early last Sunday also described how the enemy fired tracer bullets at night trying to make the defenders reveal their positions.

The Japanese, dressed in khaki and wearing peaked caps, concentrated in detachments of 200 to 1,000 and advanced only at night, following jungle trails or keeping close in the cover of wooded hills. Occasionally they were guided by Burmese natives, it was alleged.

The Baluchis held their ground throughout Feb. 11. At 6 a. m. on Feb. 12, when they were running out of ammunition, the enemy withdrew to an outer ring about the defending position and began heavy artillery and mortar fire supported by dive-bombing attacks.

Another attack then was launched, with the Japanese holding a numerical superiority of at least 3 to 1. In hand-to-hand fighting heavy casualties were inflicted on both sides. But at last the Baluchis were overwhelmed.

Philippines:

The United States War Department reported today that fighting from fixed positions continues on all sections of the front in Bataan, and that enemy airplanes have dropped a number of incendiary bombs on installations behind the defending lines.

The communique said:

"Positional fighting continues on all sections of the front in Bataan. Enemy airplanes dropped a number of incendiary bombs on installations behind our lines. An examination of these bombs discloses that the Japanese are using white phosphorus as an incendiary filler.

"General MacArthur, in behalf of his troops, has acknowledged with appreciation the cordial greeting transmitted to him by 60,000 arsenal employees of the Ordnance Department of the Army in the United States."

War Department officials said that white phosphorus ignites easily, having a kindling point of 44 degrees centigrade, but could be extinguished quite easily with water. In laboratory use, they explained, it is stored under water to prevent accidental fire. In burning, it throws off a dense white smoke, and this property has resulted in its widespread use in screens.

Officials said that so far as they know, the material has not been used for incendiary bombs in Europe.

The Japanese broadcast that American front lines on Bataan Peninsula and Marivales Fortress at the southern tip of the Peninsula were under heavy aerial bombardment on Feb. 19.

Large formations of army bombers carried out the attacks, Domei reported.

Strikers Called By Draft Board

FREEPORT, N. Y., Feb. 20 (AP)—Five of the 215 striking employees of the Columbian Bronze Corporation, propeller manufacturing firm which has a $1,000,000 Navy contract, have been ordered by their draft board to appear tomorrow for reclassification.

Lawrence Luther, chairman of Draft Board 717, declared he was acting in accordance with a selective service regulation that defense workers be reclassified after they leave defense work. He said other strikers might be called for reclassification. He denied any attempt was being made to compel them to return to work.

The strike was called Monday over recognition of a newly formed A. F. of L. union of machinists and polishers.

The company contends the question should be decided by an NLRB election.

Truth Awards To Boy and Girl

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—With George Washington's birthday just around the corner, Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, today presented the Sachs Foundation Award for Truthfulness to Edgar Widman of the Bronx and Roberta Straus of Manhattan, chosen as the "most truthful boy and girl in New York City." Both youngsters, pupils in the New York public school system, were nominated by their school principals.

Roberta, one of four children and the daughter of a truckman, avoids telling falsehoods because, she said, she was taught to tell the truth always. Asked her idea of the greatest man in the world, she picked President Roosevelt.

Edgar, whose father is a watchmaker, said he found it easier to tell the truth because one falsehood led to another, and "then you really would be in trouble." He aspires to be a commercial artist, and holds that General MacArthur is the "greatest man in the world."

Stuart Portrait Sold at Auction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—A portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart, showing the first President with face turned to the left, his powdered hair tied with a narrow queue ribbon and wearing a white neckcloth and dark coat, was sold for $19,000 at an auction at the Kende Galleries at Gimbel Brothers, department store, here last night. M. Knoedler and Co. bought the picture.

On the back of the work is a note saying it was painted for Col. John Eager Howard and that it had been handed down in the family of the first owner. The painting was a part of the collection of Mrs. Leonard K. Elmhirst, formerly Miss Dorothy Payne Whitney.

"Two Women on a Balcony," a painting by Zuloaga, was bought by G. B. Bader for $1,750 and "El Novillero-El Corcito," also by Zuloaga, was bought by the Plaza Antique Shop for $625.

Federal Agents Hold Two In Gold Smuggling Case

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Bernard Kushner, President of Kushner and Pines, Inc., a gold refining concern, and David Roth, a paper salesman, were held by Federal authorities yesterday for removal to Buffalo, N. Y., on an indictment charging a conspiracy to smuggle nearly $1,000,000 in gold bullion into the United States from Canada.

United States Commissioner Isaac Platt, before whom the men were arraigned, held Mr. Kushner in $7,500 bail and Mr. Roth in $4,000 bail for hearing Feb. 26. Jack N. Rubin is held by New York City police under $50,000 bail under an indictment charging him with receiving stolen property in connection with the Federal case, Assistant United States Attorney Samuel H. Reis said.

WPB Prohibits Sales Of New Heavy Tractors

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The War Production Board yesterday prohibited sales or deliveries of new track-laying tractors and auxiliary equipment for them. The order applies both to manufacturers and to dealers and distributors.

WPB officials said demands from the armed forces and lend-lease agencies for the heavy tractors and equipment, including bull-dozers, angle dozers, power control units and winches, probably will exceed 1942 production capacity. Approximately 29,849 were produced last year.

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Burma Road Traffic Halted as China Turns to India for Aid

British mine approaches to Rangoon; New route expected to provide more aid for Chinese.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 20—Supplies to China via the Burma Road have been stopped.

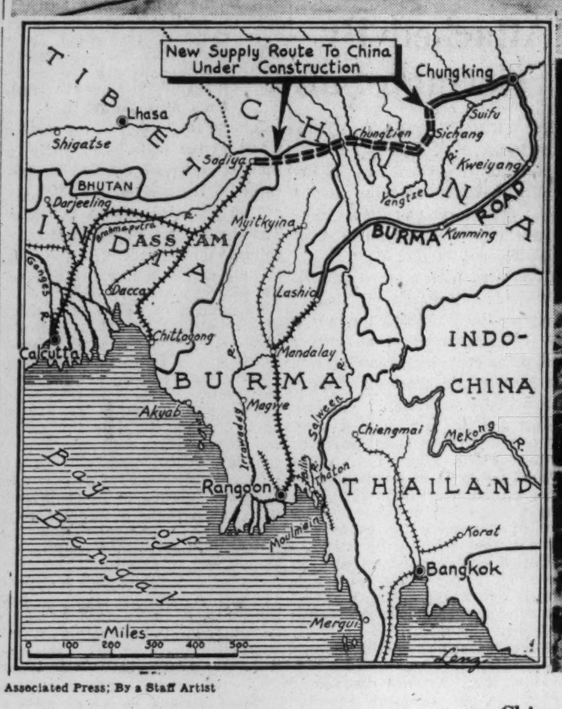
British military authorities have decided to mine the approaches to Rangoon. This means that China's most important port of entry for supplies from Britain and America has had to be abandoned.

However, the port has actually not been visited by Allied ships recently owing to proximity of the Japanese. Moreover the blow has been softened by news that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the Indian authorities have agreed upon steps whereby much larger quantities of supplies will be routed to China from India. The unavoidable relay in getting this new source of supply in operation can be reduced considerably by the continuing inflow of material which had been accumulated along the Burma Road and had not been shifted.

The exact route of the new road cannot be disclosed, but it is all being done by developing river, land and airways to the utmost, and also by using as much as possible of the existing road from Burma into Yunnan Province.

It must be recalled that the Burma Road has carried a monthly quota of only a few thousand tons of essential military goods. These, although invaluable, have not made a very considerable difference to the military situation. Military circles point out that China's own supplies are in any case sufficient for defensive warfare on even a larger scale than has recently been required. On the other hand, any real counteroffensive could not be undertaken until a much broader supply route than the Burma Road had been opened.

Chinese circles do not deny that China cannot be counted on to do more than tie up continuously something like the 600,000 Japanese troops that are being "contained" at present while doing something to help in the defense of Burma.



Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

China Reroutes Its Supplies From India

Chinese-Indian agreement has evolved a new route—air, water and land—from India to Chungking to replace the closed Burma Road. This road is expected to be temporary pending completion of the so-called Assam Road. Construction of the Assam Road has been completed for more than a third of the distance—to Sichang. Upper left: Chinese coolies carry engineers across one of several streams that were bridged. Upper right: Clearing away a landslide that covered the road. Lower left: Map of route of the Assam Road. View of the Assam Road winding through mountains between Loshan and Sichang.

Berle Says U. S. Warned Russia

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 20 (AP)—Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, disclosed today the United States had warned Russia of Germany's invasion plans months before the actual attack.

"We had reason to believe early in 1941 that the Germans planned the conquest of Russia, and we gave the Russians warning of this fact," he said in an address prepared for delivery at the National Farm Institute.

"We had reason to believe that Japan planned war, and that she would engage in it against us whenever the United States ceased to supply her with certain materials.

"And we had no doubt whatever that as soon as Japan declared war on the United States, war with Germany followed as a matter of course.

"It is not unlikely that we shall go through dark hours. The enemy offensive has been wounded somewhat but every signal points to the opening of a campaign in the spring inspired by the desperate knowledge that our enemies, if they do not swiftly win, will spend themselves and drag out a ghastly period while the rising force of the free nations engulfs them."

Difficulties of Burma Road Caused Unceasing Repair Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The carrying capacity of China's original supply line from abroad, the Burma Road, according to information here, had been doubled in the past few months.

A 24-hour transport service daily had been maintained along its 700 miles of route, instead of only a daylight one as was the case until improvements were effected.

Five thousand well-built trucks were employed constantly in conveying armaments and supplies of all kinds along this road. But so steep were the ridges and gorges that had to be traversed, and so frequently were whole sections of the road washed away by the torrential rains of the "monsoon" season in the summer and autumn months, that absolutely essential repairs kept a considerable proportion of the vehicles out of action, despite unresting efforts by an army of mechanics in restoring worn-out and broken parts.

Capacity 40,000 Tons

The most that might conceivably be carried by the road monthly if the trucks followed one another at the maximum pace and without any interruption was put at 40,000 tons, but this was far from being attained.

The journey by the Burma Road proper—that is from Lashio in British Burma to Kunming (Yunnanfu) on the Chinese side of the gorges—usually took the greater part of a week. But this was only a portion of the long overland track that had to be traversed between the sea base at Rangoon and Chungking, where the Chinese Government under General Chiang Kai-shek has its headquarters.

Everything that America is providing under its Lend-Lease Law, to help China, after being landed at Rangoon, has had to be carried by rail 600 miles to Lashio before it reached the Burma Road. This railway journey itself was by no means devoid of difficulty. So steep was the track in one section that when the late Lord Curzon was on tour in Burma, his special train was only hauled over it by harnessing one engine at each end and two more in the middle.

The railway also traverses what is known as the Gokteik Gorge, a 200-foot deep chasm so wide, that the steel viaduct that has been built over it at one time was claimed to be the longest of its kind anywhere.

Trip of 700 Miles

Even after Kunming was reached, a long journey still lay before the trucks, the distance by road from this center to Chungking being itself some 700 miles.

At one time a Chinese labor force nearly 1,000,000 strong was employed upon the road. Until recently more than 50,000 men were kept continually busy upon it. Their work was to repair washaways, ease dangerous corners, improve metalling and construct by-passes where special difficulties of terrain had to be negotiated.

Japanese bombers had more than once succeeded in interrupting traffic at the bridges which carried the Burma Road across the deep gorges of the Salween and Mekong rivers.

Here the Chinese surpassed themselves in making repairs. Their resource in ferrying trucks across these very considerable streams astonished those who saw it. They did this with rafts, supported in some cases by little more than empty petrol containers, delays which otherwise would have occurred were thus reduced to a minimum.

Cripps Tells Reich Workers Hitler Faces Certain Defeat

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (CBS)—In its early morning transmission to Germany, the British Broadcasting Corporation today relayed to German workers a message by Sir Stafford Cripps, newly-appointed member of the reorganized British War Cabinet. As recorded and translated by the CBS shortwave listening station, it follows:

The Soviet Russian workers in the vast regions behind the Russian front make every conceivable sacrifice and give up their comforts. All work in competition—housewives, harbor-workers, actors, heads of factories, mothers and children.

Russian industry has been placed on a 100 per cent war basis. Food is extremely simple. In those places where the transport facilities are being used by the Army, supplies are sometimes a little short. Everything is being reserved for the Army, which is excellently supplied . . .

But nobody complains. Every worker of the Soviet Union is ready to die for his land and for the achievements of his people.

The only luxuries in the Soviet Union today are music, theater and the dance . . .

Thus, between Hitler and his certain defeat there stands today nothing but the spring offensive, which he has announced for the entire front and which is supposed to bring him the oil from the Caucasus, the oil he needs so urgently.

Every English worker is determined to do his part so that this offensive will be repulsed. It was a special joy for me when the Russian generals congratulated me on the quality of our British airplanes which they had received . . .

In that moment I understood that it is not an empty phrase to say that the British workers take a direct part in the decisive battles in the East through the weapons they produce.

For more than two years we have kept open the sea lanes for our own defense and for the defenders of democracy the world over . . .

The Allies will regain their superiority . . .

Four-fifths of the world stands on our side today.

We know that we are fighting for the cause of justice, for the same cause for which workers have been fighting for more than 150 years.

Over the difficult war-months between us and final victory, the light of a future is shining toward us—a future in which our great ideals will be realized.

Russia Asks For Supplies Of U. S. Food

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Russia is asking the United States for considerable quantities of canned meats, animal fats, vegetable oils, buter, and other concentrated foods in addition to the wheat, flour and sugar it already is receiving.

Agriculture Department officials in charge of Lend-Lease food purchases for this country's Allies said foods other than those staples would be furnished the Soviet Union, but that ocean shipping would be perhaps the controlling factor in determining the amount.

This country and Great Britain are jointly committed to supply the Russians with about 2,500,000 tons of wheat and flour and 850,000 tons of sugar this year. Canada will supply part of the wheat.

The American officials said the necessity of giving vital war materials first priority to shipping facilities of the United Nations may make it advisable to use Lend-Lease funds to purchase food for Russia in friendly countries closer to unobstructed Russian ports.

Such an arrangement is being made for sugar. While 840,000 tons of the 1942 Cuban sugar crop have been allotted to Russia, it may be possible to get part of the promised quota from such producing areas as Hawaii, Australia and Java, depending, of course, on shipping and war developments.

The more sugar that can be secured for Russia in the Pacific, the greater will be the portion of the Cuban crop available for this country.

It may be possible, officials said, to obtain vegetable oil in Africa for Russia. The United States itself may turn to Africa for increased supplies of vegetable oils, now that its peacetime sources in the Pacific have been obstructed by the war.

Pointing out that Russia has lost many of the important agricultural producing areas, officials said the Soviet Government needs considerable quantities of foods to keep its army and civilian population going. In retaking land from the Germans, the Russians were said to be adding to their food problem. Civilians in such areas must be fed until they can get back into agricultural production.

Hitler on His Chest

BILOXI, Miss., Feb. 20 (AP)—Vernon Dowdy, arrested three months ago at Gulfport with a Nazi swastika and a picture of Hitler tattooed on his chest, was sentenced here to five years in jail and fined $100 for failure to have his Selective Service registration card with him.

"Every man ought to have his registration card with him at all times," Judge D. C. Mize commented after passing sentence.

Nazis Evacuating Kharkov, German Pilot Tells Russians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Feb. 20—The Germans are evacuating Kharkov, according to Lieut. Heinrich Freitag of the Luftwaffe, who has just landed with a plane in the Soviet lines at Lozovenka village on the Belgorod-Kharkov railroad, six miles from the city.

Lieutenant Freitag said his fighter command was all ready to abandon the city airports and the German command was preparing a general evacuation.

This report, published in the Pravda and Izvestia, follows persistent rumors that the fall of Kharkov is expected daily.

Victory in 1942?

Friday, Feb. 20

Red Star, Soviet military organ, declared today that the fighting coalition of the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia is stronger than Germany in resources and reserves, and predicted the defeat of Hitler's spring campaign and the crushing of his armies this year.

"Economic resources will mean the final decision," it said. "Soviet Russia, Britain, and the United States are producing 28 times as much gasoline as Germany together with her vassals and occupied lands."

The United States turns out three times as much steel as Germany, Red Star said. It declared that in man-power reserves the United States, Britain and Russia were far ahead.

"The help we are receiving from our allies is growing continuously," Red Star said, "and no doubt simultaneously the military efforts of our allies will grow."

The Red Army organ said that in his efforts for a quick victory over the Soviet Union Hitler lost 6,000,000 men in the first five months of the war. Since then the rate of loss has been even greater, the newspaper asserted.

Germany cannot replace its lost man power; the main mass of the regular German fighting force already has been destroyed or incapacitated, Red Star said.

It added that "Germany will be weaker in man power this spring than she was last summer."

Meanwhile the Russian Government said that its winter offensive was rolling on and that counterattacks against the Red Army on some sectors had been repelled "with heavy losses to the Germans."

In one sector the Russians said their artillery had beaten back three Nazi counterattacks in the past week and had destroyed "five enemy blockhouses, four defense works and 50 other fortified positions." German losses in futile assaults in this region were estimated at 400 officers and men.

Soviet guerrillas, operating in the Kursk region some 125 miles north of Kharkov, Donets Basin industrial center, were said to have ambushed a German transport column.

The German High Command declared yesterday that strong Soviet detachments had been surrounded on the central front—where Nazi-held Smolensk is their major goal—and were "approaching annihilation."

Union Asks Inquiry On Available Rubber

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—A national conference of representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters last night asked for an early Congressional investigation to determine stocks of crude and manufactured rubber immediately available to the United States.

The resolution calling for the rubber inquiry said that disagreement among national officials as to available stocks made such an investigation necessary. Another resolution approved by the conferees called for the retention of present retail delivery systems and practices.

Canadian Strategy Shaken By West Coast Threat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 20—As it prepares for a secret session of Parliament to review Canada's future role in the war, the Canadian Government is under strong pressure from its followers to shift its defense plans, at least to some extent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

So great is the opinion in favor of strong Pacific Coast defenses that sources close to the Government say frankly now that it may be a political impossibility for the Government to maintain its present military program. This program would send the greatest part of Canada's entire military strength to Britain.

President Roosevelt's recent statements that the United States could not expect to repel any and all attacks on Alaska made a deep impression here. Mr. Roosevelt might as well have said that the United States could not repel all attacks on Canada since, for military purposes, Alaska is a part of Canada, an integral part.

Backed by the President's statement West Coast Members of Parliament propose to compel the Government in the secret session to reveal what it is doing about coastal defense and to do far more.

Vital Role to Play

They will argue that Japan for its own safety is likely to attempt to cut the natural line of communication from America to eastern Russia which ultimately might be used as a base of attacks upon Japanese cities. If this assumption is correct, they will say, Canada has a vital role to play in the Pacific—a role much more urgent and immediate than any role it can now play by sending all its military strength to Europe.

The Government will be asked by coast members—with strong backing from other parts of the country—to create in British Columbia a strong, well-equipped and mobile force which could be used to defend not only the Canadian but the Alaskan coast from attempted landings; to strengthen as rapidly as possible the air defences of the coast; and to protect with anti-aircraft guns all military objectives and air bases.

It is known that these recommendations have behind them powerful figures in Premier W. L. Mackenzie King's Government. The Prime Minister's own attitude can be judged by his statement of Jan. 26 that "a necessary foundation of our whole effort is the maintenance of the security of our own Canadian territory."

Hit-and-Run Raids

Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Defense, indicated to Parliament recently that the only real danger on the Pacific Coast was the possibility of hit-and-run air raids, and his speech left the impression that his General Staff does not expect any attack on the land of America. This view has raised the objection among the Government's followers and in the opposition—an objection which will become vocal at the secret session.

Meanwhile a great deal of thought is being given to the measures of national selective service to be imposed if the Government, at its coming plebiscite, obtains the freedom to draft men for overseas service.

The main underlying consideration is that only young men or men of early middle age be used in the armed forces. The fullest number of the men of military age must be trained in arms.

Several members of the Government, among them the Finance Minister, J. L. Ilsley, have asserted that the taking of the plebiscite will not in any way retard the expansion of the war effort.

This quite obviously means that in the balanced effort which places each in its position of importance without suggestion of priority, the raising of food, the manufacture of munitions, and the swelling of the armed forces, the number of men receiving compulsory military training will be materially increased. The Minister of Defense, Colonel Ralston, has outlined the immediate future needs of the forces—within the next year 100,000 more for the active army overseas, 80,000 for the Air Force, and 13,000 for the Navy. But behind this will undoubtedly be a further expansion of the military training program.

National selective service, already to some degree in operation, must of necessity be progressively imposed. No magician's wand can automatically reshuffle the labor of the country, placing each man in the job for which he is best suited. When in the process of restricting the manufacture of civilian-goods, firms get into difficulties, may have to close their doors, or turn their plants over to the manufacture of munitions, there is a natural temporary dislocation.

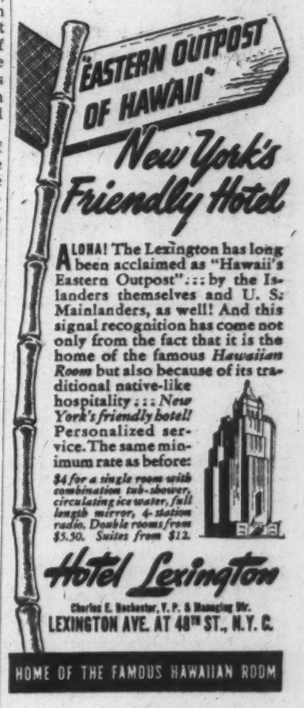
Men may be out of work, and it may take a little time before they are absorbed again in industry. They may have to go through a course of training to suit them for war work. The transfer of civilian to war industry, however far it has advanced in Canada, still has its ever recurring difficulties. To solve them require the private initiative of the owners and managers of plants and the assistance and advice of officials of the Department of Munitions and Supply.

Getting women into a position where they will play the full part of which they are capable in war industry, is a question which will undoubtedly be outlined by Government spokesmen. Quite recently a call went out for more women for inspection work in munitions. In this extremely important branch of war industry they have already proved their value, as they have in the manufacture of small arms, of aircraft, and a variety of other types of equipment.

More difficult will be the gradual transfer of a certain proportion of skilled men from factories to the armed forces or their auxiliaries. What has to be avoided is the danger of denuding industry of young men whose special qualifications cannot be replaced and who are therefore of more use to the war effort in industry than in the Army, Navy, or Air Force. At the same time there is a constant demand for highly trained mechanics in all three branches of the armed forces in this war. In addition, adequate labor must be kept on or supplied where necessary to the farms. Britain must be fed.

Eire Cuts Flour Ration Fifth to Ease Shortage

DUBLIN, Feb. 20 (AP)—Sean Lemass, Minister of Supply, announced in a broadcast yesterday that consumption of bread flour in Eire must be reduced by one fifth beginning today, and that wheat stocks were 100,000 tons below requirements.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China's Self-Respect Raised by War; Chiang Rallies People to New Effort

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 20—The Japanese would certainly be disappointed if they were able to watch at close quarters the reaction of Chungking to the fall of Singapore.

It is true that they would hear much criticism of Britain and the United States for their past Far Eastern policies, for their pathetic unpreparedness, and even for their slowness in making up for the tragic mistakes and lost opportunities.

But they would be astonished to realize that the belief in the United Nation's final victory is more firmly rooted than ever and that defeatism has never been as insignificant and shamefaced in Chungking as today.

There is another phenomenon in the present Chinese attitude which would probably frighten the Japanese because they expected the fall of Singapore to achieve the opposite result. China's self-respect has increased to such a surprising extent and her hopes for the future have grown so much that she is more courageous and more prepared than she ever was to hold out as long as may be necessary to win her own victory together with that of the other antiaggression powers. The growth of China's self-respect, strong though this may sound, is the result of the Japanese successes against the United States and Britain.

Reason for Self-Respect

"If the Japanese during a little more than two months achieved as much against the great Anglo-Saxon powers as they did in 55 months of war against China," people are arguing in Chungking, "did we not underestimate the greatness of our own performance and strength?"

And they continue, "if those two mighty nations have to suffer such blows from Japan because they, like ourselves, were too unprepared and too disunited to match the strength of the aggressor, do we have to reproach ourselves for our own backwardness?"

Such arguments are by no means given in a spirit of apology or resignation. On the contrary they are of a positive nature and followed by resolutions to learn from common mistakes and failures to try to employ the enormous reserves of strength still left unused in China and to do better in the future.

The most important result of such trains of thought which are prevalent in Chungking today is that fewer Chinese than ever are looking up to the western countries as their superiors in achievement, so that the attitude of such persons toward the Anglo-Saxon nations may gradually become more natural because they need no longer overcompensate their secret feelings of inferiority.

Freer Development

The feeling of increased hopefulness also emanates from recent developments in the South Pacific. The Chinese Nationalists who are the rulers of present-day China have always been frank in their admission that they did not regard the prewar state of affairs in the Far East as satisfactory and that they are hoping not only for full international equality for their own country but also for freer national development in the surrounding areas.

Despite their genuine regret at the reverses at present suffered by their ABD allies in those areas they ascribe positive importance to the fact that the Pacific war and the eventual defeat of Japanese imperialism will probably pave the way to quicker political progress in this part of the world hoping that China herself will play a leading role in the postwar readjustment of conditions in Eastern Asia as a whole.

It is this new hopefulness in the Chinese mind almost suddenly revived after the years of prosaic drudgery following Dr. Sun Yat-sen's passing which makes China an even more determined enemy of Japan than she was during the last 55 months of the Sino-Japanese war.

Japan has not only failed to seduce China by her talk about a "new order in East Asia" and to weaken her in her resistance through the initial successes of Japanese arms over the United States and Britain but she has implanted in many Chinese a fresh desire for moral leadership in East Asia.

This is one of the reasons why the present visit of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to British India and the forthcoming exchange of Chinese and Indian representatives has fired the imagination of so many Chinese and caused them so much satisfaction that even the sad loss of Singapore has for the moment been overshadowed.

Determined on Victory

Whatever the future international consequences of these recent developments of the Chinese mind may be, they are one more reason for being certain that China's determination to see Japan defeated will grow in proportion to the temporary successes of the Japanese forces against the United Nations.

Another consideration which seems to have contributed to the fact that most people in Chinese official circles in Chungking seem less depressed at the actual fall of Singapore than they were during the preceding weeks of suspense is the expectation that Japan may now turn against the Soviet Union in the Spring, that this event would finally consolidate the anti-aggression front in the Far East by bringing the Red Army into the fight and that this would lead to the first serious reverses and probably to the beginning of the defeat of Japan.

Finally there are those in Chungking who hold the belief that it required a major defeat like the fall of Singapore to bring home, especially to the United States, the full seriousness of the situation in the Pacific and the Far East and the urgent necessity for speeding up still more the tremendous war machine of the democracies.

None of the Chinese one meets in Chungking seems to have the slightest doubt in the final victory of the United Nations but there are still many who fear that the stage of initial reverses as well as that of preparations for the final knockout blow against Japan can and must be shortened in order to make sure that China will not be too badly exhausted by the time victory will be achieved. The demand for strong reinforcements for Burma and Java, for determined naval action against Japan and for the supply of large numbers of airplanes to China is therefore as categorical as ever.

U. S.-China in Drive For Air Thrust at Japan?

By the Associated Press

Chungking, Feb. 20

Hope for a Chinese counter-offensive to gain air bases for United States planes within striking distance of Japan was voiced by informed quarters today as a result of the imminent visit of Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell on a mission for President Roosevelt.

While the original White House announcement of Feb. 9 said merely that the former Peiping military attaché would visit China following a talk with the President, informants at the center of the Chinese war effort believed General Stillwell would enter close association with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on war planning.

mind and body must be put at the service of the State. . . .

"Those in a position to indulge themselves should forgo indulgence, and those not in such a position should regard indulgence as disreputable. . . .

"We must endeavor to capture a spirit of hardiness, earnestness and trustworthiness. . . . Victory may then be confidently expected and the success of the reconstruction may be held assured."

Draft-Dodger Meets Father, Goes Back to Jail to Ponder

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—A young draft-dodger met his father in the office of the United States marshal.

The son, David Nyvall, Jr., an art student, and his father, a music teacher, embraced.

They talked of the boy's beliefs—beliefs which prompted him to plead guilty to refusing to register for Selective Service Feb. 16 because he held no "grudges" against the Japanese or other peoples, and "didn't want to kill anybody."

They talked, too, of the father's beliefs—beliefs which he had mentioned in a letter to his son:

"My very dear, dear son:

"It occurs to me, as it occurs to you, that this is a war of ideals. These ideals are the ideals of which you and I so often spoke and for which you are willing to suffer. Won't you believe, David, that a frank and open declaration of faith in these ideals might prove to be of tremendous service and inspiration to many, many people?

"Only a great, strong and idealistic man will acknowledge an error in judgment. You be that man, David. Always with deepest affection,

"Your Dad."

The son faced his father, held up the letter and said:

"You say this is a war of ideals. It is not. Murder is no ideal of mine."

"Son, you should see some of the letters—fifty or more—I have received from people," the father replied. "They sympathize with you. Those that applaud your actions—well, you would not spit on them.

"You said you wanted to give. This is your chance to give. You want to be a leader. This is your first great opportunity to lead and to serve."

"Well, I don't know," the son said. "Dad, give me some time to think."

The son went back to his cell. His father declined to post $1,500 bond, electing to let him stay in jail until he makes his decision on serving his country. The elder Nyvall told reporters:

"He's beginning to hesitate in his foolish ideas. I think I'm beginning to convince him."

The Auto Motive

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Alabamians returning from the launching at Portsmouth, Va., of the battleship Alabama, still are chuckling about a sign they saw as their train moved through a small North Carolina town.

An automobile agency, in an obviously recently completed building, had this plastered across the front:

"Opened by mistake."

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Associated Press

German Torpedo Drives Ashore

Capt. Robert Bruskin, former Baltimore and Washington newspaperman (right), and a Dutch officer inspect the unexploded missile which was fired by a German submarine during an attack on the oil refineries and tankers on the Island of Arbua off the coast of Venezuela. It failed of its initial purpose but, unfortunately, later on while Dutch workers were trying to dismantle it, the 18-foot torpedo exploded and four fatalities resulted.

Spy Trial Discloses Nazis Knew U. S. Troop Movements

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Kurt Frederick Ludwig, accused with six others of operating a Nazi spy ring here, dispatched to Berlin reports that 4,000 United States troops were to leave for Greenland aboard the S. S. America, which would be painted gray, and was able to inform U-boat commanders of the departure dates of allied vessels from New York, according to testimony presented at the trial in federal court in which the Government completed its case today.

Operating with characteristic German thoroughness, Ludwig discovered the number of flying fortresses that would be sent to Britain and ferreted out other military information, but not all of it reached Berlin, some being intercepted by the British censors at Bermuda, according to evidence presented by United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa.

A letter in secret writing was introduced to the jury in which Ludwig expressed thanks for the compliment of one of his superiors in Berlin for having transmitted information which resulted in the sinking last April of the Belgian Ville de Liege, with a cargo of Chrysler tanks aboard.

Dr. Charles Enrique Bent, Chief Technical Officer of the British Military Intelligence System at Bermuda, identified 11 letters intercepted there containing defense and ship data gathered by Ludwig and his co-defendants which, it was said, resulted in the sinking of a dozen Allied vessels in the Atlantic last year. A letter written April 16 mentioned the arrival of the British Battleship Malaya which came to New York for repairs.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the New York City Police and the British censors co-operated to run down the ring, according to Mr. Correa. The FBI was called in by New York Police when they became suspicious over the identity of "Julio Lopez Lido," killed in a Times Square taxicab accident last March. Further investigation discovered that "Lopez" really was Capt. Ulrich von der Osten, a chief of the Nazi spy ring.

British censors helped track down associates of the late spy by intercepting letters and newspaper and magazine clippings at Bermuda, but other spy information, sent by other routes, got through to Berlin, it was added.

Fish Brands Attempt to Link Him to Nazi Propaganda 'Lie'

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Amidst heated courtroom scenes in which flew charges of "insult" and "liar," Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York told a jury today that:

1. He was not aware that George Sylvester Viereck was a registered German agent and considered him "an intelligent man and a great publicist";

2. That he had allowed his former clerk, George Hill, now sentenced for perjury, to act as "private contractor" after office hours, employing women to mail out franked addresses "of other members of Congress," as he said, "on the side, to make some money";

3. That Mr. Hill had "control" of the 100,000-name mailing list of the National Committee to Keep Out of War, organized by Mr. Fish.

4. That he was not aware that Mr. Hill had sent out under frank of the late Senator Ernest Lundeen an antiwar speech testified earlier to have been written by Mr. Viereck;

5. That he frequently did not become aware till six months later of the speeches franked out by Mr. Hill, of which some 20-odd antiwar addresses went out;

6. That he knew of the law requiring foreign agents to register, but that even if he had known Mr. Viereck was registered under the law it would have made no difference in his relationship.

Brands Charges "Lies"

In an angry voice and obviously almost beside himself, the big New York Congressman branded as "lies" the implication in a question put to him by William Maloney, Government prosecutor in the trial of Mr. Viereck, to which Mr. Fish was called today as witness.

Examining Mr. Fish, Mr. Maloney asked him if he knew that "this good American citizen," referring to Mr. Viereck, wrote a book "spreading germs of hate" in 1930, asserting, among other things, that the object of German propaganda before the World War was to keep the United States neutral.

"I did not know he had ever written such a book," said Mr. Fish.

"Is it a coincidence that his views as a German propagandist coincide now so closely to yours as an American Congressman?"

"The man who makes that statement lies!" shouted Mr. Fish.

"I have no more questions," observed Mr. Maloney.

Assails Prosecutor

"I'm referring to you," Mr. Fish continued, pointing at Mr. Maloney. "I did not come here to be insulted."

Asking if he had no rights at the trial, Mr. Fish turned to presiding Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who permitted him to make a voluntary statement.

"I suspected that sooner or later the Assistant Attorney General would make a statement of that kind," he declared heartedly.

"I have been in Congress 22 years—not one bit of Nazi propaganda went out from my office at any time.

"These speeches of Senator Lundeen were not sent out on my frank. I knew nothing about it.

"I have no connection with Mr. Viereck. I only knew him as an American citizen. I did not know he was a registered German Agent."

Mr. Fish paused and heatedly observed—"His acquaintance with me was the same as it might have been with Franklin D. Roosevelt!"

"That's a public insult to a great American," snapped Mr. Maloney jumping up in protest. He asked that the remark be striken from the record.

Senators' Votes On Pension Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Here is the roll call vote by which the Senate rejected, 49 to 22, the proposal by Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, for a Federal pension of $30 a month for all needy persons of 60 and over:

For the amendment (22).

Democrats—

Bankhead, Bilbo, Bone, Bulow, Bunker, Clark of Idaho, Downey, Ellender, Hayden, Kilgore, Johnson of Colorado, Lee, McFarland, Murray, O'Daniel, Schwartz, Thomas of Oklahoma, Wallgren, Wheeler (20).

Republicans—

Nye (1).

Progressive—

La Follette.

Against the amendment (49).

Democrats—

Bailey, Barkley, Brown, Byrd, Caraway, Chavez, Clark of Missouri, Connally, George, Gerry, Gillette, Glass, Green, Herring, Hill, Hughes, Lucas, Maloney, Maybank, McCarran, McKellar, Murdock, O'Mahoney, Overton, Radcliffe, Spencer, Stewart, Truman, Tydings, Van Nuys, Walsh (31).

Republicans—

Austin, Ball, Brewster, Burton, Butler, Capper, Danaher, Gurney, Holman, Johnson of California, McNary, Millikin, Taft, Thomas of Idaho, Tobey, Vandenberg, White (17).

Independent—

Norris (1).

Of those not voting only Bridges, Republican, announced his position as against the pension.

Aruba Again Attacked By German Sub

ST. NICHOLAS, Aruba, Dutch West Indies, Feb. 20 (AP)—This oil-important little island and its inhabitants—United States as well as Dutch soldiers among them—have experienced the second U-boat bombardment in four days.

Coincident with a new outbreak of torpedo attacks on oil tankers in these vital waters off the northern Venezuelan coast, an enemy submarine sent shells hurtling into the area of the great oil refinery here at dawn yesterday.

United States and Dutch ground troops made ready at all posts for instant action. Those not in advanced positions or on night duty were routed from their beds, and trucks and other equipment were readied for quick moves to any parts of the 18-mile-long island.

United States bombers already were aloft patrolling, and unloaded explosives so quickly that one pilot was confident the U-boat had been damaged.

The submarine's shells hit only unessential targets, without exploding, and Aruba's two great refineries—one of them reported to be the world's largest—were untouched.

Off the island, however, and within 700 miles of the Panama Canal, a tanker flying the flag of Panama was torpedoed and two ships at anchor in the Gulf of Paria, off Port of Spain, Trinidad, were damaged Wednesday night by explosions presumably caused by U-boat attacks. The two vessels remained afloat.

These raised to 10 the toll of shipping in these southern Caribbean waters. Seven tankers were sunk or damaged Monday off this island and Curacao.

The Senate Vote On Pension Repeal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Here is the rollcall by which the Senate approved, 75 to 5, repeal of pension provisions recently enacted for Members of Congress, the President, Vice-President, members of Cabinet and heads of executive departments.

For the amendment (75).

Democrats

Bailey, Bankhead, Barkley, Bilbo, Bone, Brown, Bulow, Bunker, Byrd, Caraway, Chavez, Clark of Missouri, Connally, Downey, Doxey, Ellender, George, Gerry, Gillette, Glass, Green, Hayden, Herring, Hill, Hughes, Johnson of Colorado, Kilgore, Lee, Lucas, Maloney, Maybank, McCarran, McFarland, McKellar, Murdock, Murray, O'Daniel, O'Mahoney, Overton, Radcliffe, Rosier, Schwartz, Smathers, Stewart, Thomas of Oklahoma, Truman, Tydings, Van Nuys, Walsh, Wheeler—(50).

Republicans

Austin, Ball, Brewster, Brooks, Burton, Butler, Capper, Danaher, Davis, Gurney, Holman, Johnson of California, Langer, Lodge, McNary, Millikin, Reed, Taft, Thomas of Idaho, Tobey, Vandenberg, White, Wiley, Willis—(24).

Independents

Norris—(1).

Against the amendment (5).

Democrats

Clark of Idaho, Mead, Wallgren—(3).

Republican

Nye—(1).

Progressive

La Follette—(1).

The following were announced as absent but favoring the amendment: Hatch, Russell, Chandler, Tunnell, Democrats; and Barbour, Bridges, Aiken, Republicans.

Thomas Didn't Vote

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah did not vote on the proposal to repeal congressional pensions because he was paired with Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, on a "general pair" basis and Senator Bridges was absent.

Although the general pair did not have any necessary relation to the issue, Senator Thomas was barred by custom from voting in the absence of Senator Bridges.

Explaining this to the Senate Senator Thomas did not say how he would have cast his vote had be been released from the pair. Senator Bridges was announced as favoring repeal.

Senate Admits People Right, Congress Wrong, on Pensions

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — An aroused public opinion emerged the victor today in its first major wartime conflict with Congress which has now decided that the people are right and it was wrong when it voted a little arrangement with the Treasury to pay "pensions for congressmen."

Since Jan. 19 when the Senate voted 42 to 24 to provide optional retirement benefits for all elected federal officials, nothing has really happened to alter the merits of the bill—except that Congress has heard from home.

What it heard was that, contrary to all talk about complacency, the voters were so uncomplacent about the war that they were against fighting it with pensions for congressmen. Anyway, it became disconcertingly evident to the overwhelming majority of Senators—even though President Roosevelt had already signed the measure—that if the congressmen insisted upon giving themselves the choice of a monetary retirement from office, the country was prepared to give them no choice but a quick and permanent retirement this fall.

Let's Just Forget It

And so the upshot of the matter was that the 42-to-24 majority in favor of congressional pensions became on the afternoon of Feb. 19 a 75-5 majority against pensions. The Senate just didn't want anything to do with them. It was all a bad dream. Whoever brought up the subject anyway?

Of course, to be on both sides of the voting may not be entirely pervasive, come the congressional campaigns a few months hence. Twenty-eight Senators switched their votes and the audiences in 28 States will probably ask them about it when the time arrives. In the House, which will support the Senate's repeal vote early next week, the original indorsement of Congress' very own pensions was by a voice vote only, so the record may not be as politically damaging but some highly interesting questions could be asked and probably will be asked by their political opponents when the stumping begins.

Although the Senators voted overwhelmingly to kill the self-pensioning program which they had previously supported, they were reluctant to admit openly they had the wrong idea about this matter in the first place.

Public Just Too Dumb

Some, at least, put into the record that they still believed the congressional pensions were "justified" and "proper" and that they only voted for repeal because the public just didn't seem to understand and that in consequence the measure damaged national morale and lowered confidence in Congress in a way which might hurt the war effort.

But in the end only five Senators wanted to have anything to do with this bill which the public so "badly misunderstood" — or so clearly understood. They were D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, James M. Mead (D) of New York, Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, Robert M. La Follette (P) of Wisconsin, and Mon C. Wallgren (D) of that devastating State of Washington which started it all with "Bundles for Congress."

To the victor, Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia who with both earnestness and ability led the repeal fight, go in this instance not the spoils but the credit.

Under the provisions of the Senate-rejected and soon-to-be-repealed pension plan any member of Congress who had been on the federal pay roll at least five years could have retired Jan. 3 next and on payment of $4.17—three days' premium—begun collecting at the age of 62 or thereafter a pension ranging from $696 to $4,175 a year, depending on the length of his federal service.

Had Considerable Leeway

Smaller pensions would have been available to any members who choose to retire and start collecting them at 55, and larger pensions up to $5,000 a year would have been available at the age of 62 to any who chose to pay larger premiums.

But it wasn't only over its own pensions that the Senate revolted yesterday.

It decisively defeated the effort of Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California to take advantage of the parliamentary situation to advance his own "Ham and Eggs Every Thursday" pension plan which he brought to the floor as an amendment to the Byrd repealer. This would have provided a flat federal $30 monthly pension for all needy persons 60 years of age or older. It went down 49 to 22 on a record vote.

The Senate's powerful Ways and Means Committee, 16 to 8, rebuffed the Administration's proposal to use the Social Security System as the means for aiding workers unemployed during the period of converting war industries.

White House Overruled

Notwithstanding strong pressure from the White House and from the Administration leadership in Congress, the Committee tabled the bill which would have appropriated $300,000,000 for additional compensation benefits.

The deciding factor was the judgment of the majority of the Committee despite assurances from Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and Sidney Hillman, WPB labor chief, that the bill would be used as a vehicle to Federalize state employment compensation systems.

Numerous Governors testified that the administrative provisions of the bill would permit the Social Security Board to take over functions of the State Unemployment Compensation Boards if they did not "co-operate properly" in the displacement benefit plan.

Congress is not opposed to the objective of federal aid to the temporarily war-displaced workers and the administration leaders are today exploring several alternative plans which include:

A bill authorizing a lump sum to be used for additional relief of displaced workers.

Another bill which would reimburse the several states for unemployment benefit payments made by them to meet the situation.

A plan authorizing the President to determine the amount of benefits to be distributed and providing for the use of the existing federal and state agencies at the discretion of the President.

A suggestion to appropriate $300,000,000 to the Work Projects Administration to relieve the displaced workers.

A proposal suggested by John H. Doesburg, representative of various Chicago organizations, providing that the War Production Board should certify workers who had been displaced through Government action. These employees then would be entitled to draw benefits from the $300,000,000 unemployment relief fund, but would not draw from the state unemployment insurance benefits. Congressional approval of one of these alternatives is possible.

American Red Cross Ready to Aid Prisoners When Japan Gives Word

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — The American Red Cross is ready to facilitate shipments of food and clothing to prisoners of war and non-combatants interned by the Japanese as soon as the Japanese Government gives its consent.

Needed supplies will be sent directly to Japan from Australia as soon as effective plans for distribution have been worked out between the Japanese Government and a delegate of the International Red Cross Committee.

In addition, the American Red Cross will seek information through the International Red Cross concerning missing Americans whose names have not appeared on official prisoner-of-war lists.

Information concerning prisoners of war and interned civilians will be supplied to their next of kin by the Prisoners of War Information Bureau of the War Department. The list will be obtained both by representatives of the Swiss Government and the delegate of the International Red Cross.

Through Swiss Agent

The Swiss Government representative in Tokyo will send the list directly to his government, and it will then be transferred to the Prisoners of War Information Bureau here through the State Department.

United States postal authorities have indicated that personal packages to prisoners of war will be handled free of charge through regular postal channels as soon as correct addresses of the recipients can be obtained, Norman H. Davis, American Red Cross Chairman announced today. It is expected that the same privilege will be extended to civilian internees, he said.

The supplies to be sent through the Red Cross will supplement food and clothing the Japanese are to provide American military prisoners and civilians, Mr. Davis pointed out.

Under the Office of Censorship rules, the Red Cross is the only agency that can transmit personal messages to civilians in Germany, Japan, Italy or enemy-occupied nations.

Must Be on Special Forms

Such messages must be sent on forms obtainable at local Red Cross chapters. Messages must be of a purely personal or family nature. They must be confined to 25 words and should be in English. If in a foreign language, an English translation must be attached.

Abbreviations, nicknames, phrases or codes in place of customary references, or descriptions of a person, firm, or location, or other similar information must be avoided. No mention may be made of politics or military subjects, defense materials, shipping or weather conditions. Persons employed on munitions or other government work must not mention that fact. No mention may be made of geographic names or business matters.

Space is provided on the back of the first blank for a return message.

Persons who desire to send business documents, powers of attorney or other legal papers should apply to the Office of Censorship, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Navy Hero of Quake Now Prisoner of Japan

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20 (AP) Albert Sydney Johnston of New Orleans, listed among the Japanese prisoners taken at Guam, played good Samaritan to his captors in 1923 when Yokohama was devastated by an earthquake.

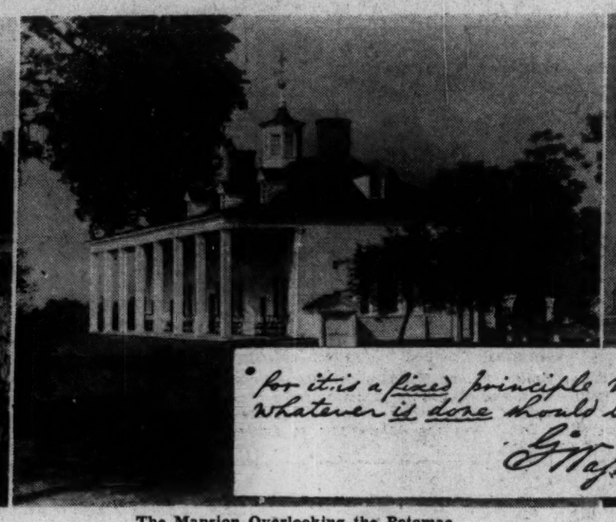
Mr. Johnston was awarded medals and gold stripes for bravery in rescue working during the 1923 disaster. He enlisted in the Navy at 16 and became eligible for retirement two years ago after 20 years' service.

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—February 20, 1942

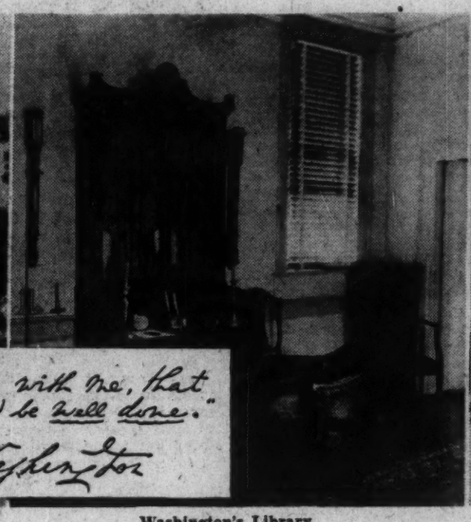
Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Flower Garden at Mount Vernon



The Mansion Overlooking the Potomac



Washington's Library

South Lane With Wash House and Smoke House

Mount Vernon Ladies' Association Modestly Maintains Washington's Virginia Home for the Nation

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If you have been among the half a million visitors who yearly pass through the gates of Mount Vernon, home of General George Washington, near Alexandria, Virginia, perhaps you know that it is the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association and not the Government to which the American public owes its thanks for the preservation of this beloved landmark. This Association, of which Mrs. Horace Mann Towner, widow of former Congressman Towner, of Iowa, is Regent, is the oldest patriotic women's organization in the United States. Last May, it observed the 75th anniversary of its first Grand Council meeting, but it was actually formed in 1853.

When Ann Pamela Cunningham, founder and first Regent of the Association, learned that the last private owner was unable to maintain Mount Vernon, she endeavored to interest the Federal Government or the Commonwealth of Virginia in purchasing it for the benefit of the American people. Neither would.

"Then the women of the country will," was Miss Cunningham's answer.

North and South Join

Her appeals went first to Southern women as she was a South Carolinian and Washington was a Virginian. But, when Northern women also made known their desire to contribute, she welcomed their co-operation, recognizing that there was no North or South in the measure of love Americans held for George Washington. Miss Cunningham was what most people would have regarded as a "delicate little Southern woman," but she worked valiantly to carry out the project she had launched for the preservation of Mount Vernon.

In 1856, she obtained a charter for the organization from the Commonwealth of Virginia and for two years following was active in raising the money. In 1858, 200 acres, the mansion and the tomb, were purchased from John Washington for $200,000, and the association took possession the following year. During the War Between the States, it was impossible to do more than keep the estate safe and this was done by mutual agreement of North and South and strict orders were issued that it should not be molested. Like an open city, it was free from depredations, and despite fighting near by, no harm came to the home of Washington.

Miss Cunningham and Vice-Regents supervised its care and stayed there part of the time during the war.

Self-Perpetuating Body

The Association held its first Grand Council meeting in May, 1866, and the sessions have opened annually on the second Thursday in May ever since. It is a self-perpetuating body, the Vice-Regents, 20 or more in number, each representing a different state—electing one of their number as Regent to serve for life.

From the beginning, it has carried on painstaking research to keep Mount Vernon as it was when George Washington was owner of the plantation.

In the present war period as never before, Americans will realize what it meant for General Washington, in the midst of hardships and dark days of military reverses, to take thought for his home and send back letters of instruction for such little details as the planting of a lilac tree. Notations in his diaries and instructions in his letters not only give the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association information for guidance in maintaining the estate as Washington desired it to be maintained, but also reveal the gentle and home-loving nature of the great General.

Instructions such as that to his manager to "keep open the vista to the front gate" have been scrupulously observed as have others regarding both the house and grounds. These patriotic women are as conscientious as any manager Washington ever employed.

All the Old Flowers

There are the flower garden with only old-fashioned flowers—the "kitchen garden" marked off with herb borders and espalier trees—fig, peach and apricot. There are also cordons of apple and pear trees. In the center of the gardens are the old dipping wells, from which water, warmed by the sun, is used in transplanting hothouse plants as it was in Washington's day. In the flower garden, and open to visitors, is also the little seed house which, under Washington's direction, was converted into a schoolroom for Martha Washington's young grandchildren, who were irked with having their lessons in the house. And there are, of course, the beautiful box hedges just as Washington had them planted.

Today, as then, the plantation is a little community of its own, although the whir of spinning wheels is no longer heard and motorcars and buses have replaced the coach and wagon. The Regent resides there in the Association's headquarters, a building erected ten years ago to duplicate the architecture of the old servants' quarters so that few would know it was not one of the original buildings. The Vice-Regents stay at Mount Vernon also for the ten days of their annual meeting, each having her own room in one or the other of the buildings.

Through the admission charge of 25 cents a person, set in the original charter, the maintenance expense has been more than provided and the Association has a fund with which it has been able to buy back original furniture and documents which belonged to General Washington. And not a stick nor a stone is moved on the place unless there is documentary authority for the change. Mount Vernon is kept so that Washington, were he returning from a victorious campaign today, would feel as much at home as in 1783.

Farm Gardens Urged for Defense

Mrs. Claude R. Wickard, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, says:

"One means of conserving war materials, and a very important means, is for farm women to feed their families the largest possible proportion of fresh fruits and vegetables. If farm women will do that, they will be making a large part of our commercially-canned and processed foods available for other purposes—for shipments to other nations fighting our cause, for the use of city-dwellers unable to depend upon a garden, and for provisioning our fighting forces in the Nation's outposts.

"Every time all American farm-wives each get along with just one less can of tinned food, it means 6,000,000 cans made available for our fighting forces or some other imperative use.

"And if you do garden," Mrs. Wickard adds, "don't forget to plant a row or two of flowers. Nothing I know of will add a note of joy to the drabness of wartime as quickly as a few flowers."

Mrs. Claude R. Wickard Sets Sugarless Style For Hostesses in National Capital

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The Capital has had its first "sugarless" party. The hostess, fittingly enough, was Mrs. Claude R. Wickard, whose husband, the Secretary of Agriculture, first broke the news of a sugar shortage to the Nation.

Mrs. Wickard tried out her wartime dainties within her husband's official family after the recipes had been carefully tested by the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics. Heads of bureaus, invited to the Secretary's apartment for an annual reception, found the tea table loaded with "goodies" made from corn syrup, honey, sweet chocolate, and dried fruits.

Here are recipes for two of the sugarless cookies that evoked much interest at the party.

Ginger Snap

Heat 1 cup cane syrup with ½ cup butter until melted. Sift together 4 teaspoons soda, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1 teaspoon salt and 2 cups flour (or enough to make a dough that will roll). Add the sifted dry ingredients to syrup mixture. Chill in refrigerator over night. Roll and cut into rounds. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 10 minutes. Loosen cookies from baking sheet while hot.

Orange Drop Cookies

Prepare 2 tablespoons grated orange rind. Cream together the orange rind, 4 tablespoons butter and 1 cup honey. Add 2 eggs and 2 cups sifted flour sifted with 4 teaspoons baking powder and ½ teaspoon salt. Mix well. Drop by one-half teaspoons on greased cookie sheet and bake in moderate oven (375° F.) for 10 minutes.

Giving a sugarless party is only one way in which Mrs. Wickard has been helping her busy husband lately. About a month ago she made her debut on the speaking platform, pinch-hitting for Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at a big farm rally at Huron, South Dakota.

Having lived on a farm herself for more than 20 years, Mrs. Wickard was able to talk with authority on the "food for freedom" program as it affects the farmer's wife.

"We are still Indiana farmfolk, even though some people insist on calling my husband, 'Mr. Secretary,'" Mrs. Wickard says. In Washington she and her husband make their home in the fashionable Westchester Apartments, but neither of them is quite so happy as when they land back in their big white Indiana farmhouse where the Secretary was born. Mrs. Wickard herself was a "city girl" from Logansport, Indiana. She met her husband at Purdue University.

Now Ann, the younger of their two daughters, is a student at Purdue. "We are having to depend on her to spend her vacations and part of her time during the school year looking after the farm for us," Mrs. Wickard says.

"Before our war effort is over I think it is not unlikely that many thousands of girls will be working on the farms of the Nation," she observes.

Farm Women to Help

What can the farm woman do right away for defense?

"She can take the limited amount of equipment, materials, and help which will be available to her and make her family healthier and stronger and her home a refuge and comfort to the weary family in its few hours of relaxation," is Mrs. Wickard's answer.

"That's not a glamorous assignment," she says, "but in many respects it is the most important of all civilian jobs."

Along with any housewife, the farm woman, Mrs. Wickard points out, has the responsibility of gathering scrap metal, wastepaper, and other strategic materials for Government use. She will need to mend more in order to make her family's garments last longer. She will have the responsibility of making her family circle bright and cheerful, of teaching them to appreciate their blessings as Americans.

In addition, the farmer's wife is bound to have added work in connection with the increased production of poultry, eggs, and dairy products asked by the Government.

Ancient Customs Survive in Parts of New Mexico—Women Do All the Work

By Dorothy S. Collins
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Should community cooking be adopted in America as a war measure to save fuel, it would be nothing new to the womenfolk in the secluded valley of Rio Santa Barbarba in the wild and beautiful mountains of northeastern New Mexico. There, women of each community have regular "baking days" together in order to conserve the wood required to heat the adobe ovens for the long, slow baking that their bread requires.

In this section—remote because of the rough and narrow mountain roads although only 30 miles as the crow flies, from Taos, with its famous art colony—life goes on just as it has for countless generations among the Spanish people who live there. The women do most of the work of the villages and the methods are so primitive it is hard to believe they could still exist in this country.

Much of this is a matter of necessity as the men often work away from home as lumberjacks or sheep herders. The winter months permit some surcease, but spring and summer find the women busily working the clock around. Hoeing the fields may roughen hands and bend the back, but the winter's food depends upon proper care of the land and all else gives way before this demand.

Arrange Baking Day

Meager purses limit the variety of foodstuffs, and the preparation of meals hardly requires the effort a more modern mode of living would entail. But bread must always be on hand and that calls for long, slow cooking in the adobe oven outside the door. When neighboring women plan "baking day" together, a fire is built inside the cone-shaped oven early in the morning and fed for several hours from the precious wood supply. When the temperature is judged sufficiently hot, the coals and ashes are swept out and in go the round loaves of bread. Spanish women are adept at this art of baking, and, with bread, frijoles, and chili con carne, the day's meal is ready. This menu seldom varies.

Ground at Primitive Mills

The wheat for flour is ground at primitive little grist mills run by water power from the mountain streams and is threshed by a still more primitive method. Ditches fed by these streams are used to flood a small area near the house and the ground is then allowed to dry, creating a hard surface. The wheat is spread on this and three or four horses are driven around and around over it at a good pace until all the grain is pounded out and separated from the straw.

The women find expression for their artistic tastes in their homes, where their love of beauty is proclaimed by the lace curtains at their windows with little pots of geraniums peeking from behind them and by the bright blue of the windowsills. There are gardens, too, and, although the barnyard fowl go in and out of the houses at will, there is still a certain cleanliness maintained.

Pride in the appearance of their homes, culminates in the re-decorating of the entire exterior of the houses every fall with fresh adobe mud. And such heavy work as it entails! The women band together, thus easing it for all, and incidentally providing a rare opportunity to chat and gossip. Swarming over the flat-topped roofs, up and down the lean-to ladders, they literally transform the dwelling in a day's time. By evening, there it stands, moist and dark in its fresh coating.

Go Away to School

For the girls of 'teen age and older, this old-world setting presents a peculiar contrast. The decade of the '30's found many of them leaving the adobe homes of their parents and going to normal school in Santa Fé, or Albuquerque, or Denver. Their several years away from home wrought a metamorphosis readily evident to their less fortunate sisters. They returned with different clothes, and wore hats in place of the customary black shawl—but most intriguing of all, they used face powder instead of dipping into the flour sack, as had always before been the rule for state occasions. This change often proved only skin-deep, however, for once back in their mountain habitat, most of them eventually lost the veneer which civilization had laid upon them.

I watched such a retrogression in my friend Corrine, a young girl who spent several years at a normal school in Santa Fé. She returned to teach in the little wooden shack that boasted the distinction of being Llano Public School No. 1. We used to talk about the world she had found outside—the movies, the street cars, the electric lights, the clothes. Her readjustment to the simple life of her parents, the unheated adobe house, the smoking kerosene lamps, the limited diet, was not an easy one. In the beginning, she tried especially to keep the chickens and the pigs, the dogs and the cats from unbarred entrance to the home quarters. But three years later, she was again one with her native setting.

The contentment of the girls who have been away at school is all the more surprising in view of the fact that in their mountain homes fun and play are at a minimum. But when there is an entertainment, they enjoy it with a fervor unknown to their surfeited sisters in the outside world. The biggest event is the "fiesta." It comes once a year. Early in the morning the girls help each other don their best garb. The costumes are usually assembled by way of the mail order catalogues from the outside world. Sizes may not be just right, but there is always plenty of color.

The dance, highlighting the day's festivity, finds all the girls—with their mothers—sitting along the benches on one side of the dance-room floor, awaiting the hoped-for invitation to dance. Naturally, the prettiest girl is the most in demand. Parental eyes keep a stern look-out, however, and if the young girl should address so much as a single word to her dancing partner, she would be whisked off home and miss all the rest of the fun. As each number ends, the young man leaves his partner in the middle of the floor and walks away, while she finds her way back to mother and a giggling group of friends. This continues until the small hours of the morning when the family finally climbs into the wagon and jolts slowly home.

In spite of their hardships, there is seldom dejection among these stout-hearted women, either old or young. They seem at peace with themselves and the world.

'Enriched' Flour an Aid To Wartime Menus

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just one year ago in February the first carload of "enriched" flour was shipped into the markets. Now food experts all over the country are taking stock of the progress made since the launching of the new product, a product developed for the benefit of the consumer.

With food such an important cog in the war effort, these enriched products take on additional value as a part of the family grocery order.

The enrichment of bread, flour, and cereals was not an overnight development. For several years the millers had agreed that something should be done to give more food value to the white bread preferred by a majority of the American people. So they co-operated with the National Research Council on Foods and Nutrition and agreed to enrich white flour and bread. There are several methods of doing it, but the homemaker need not know the technicalities if she looks for the "enriched" label on the products she buys.

"Enriched" flour looks, tastes, and bakes just like the white flours homemakers have used for generations. It is handled in the same way. You may use it in your favorite recipes. Perhaps you would like to try one of the recipes published below. They have been tested in the research kitchen of the Wheat Flour Institute in Chicago, an educational and research institution which represents the country's millers.

Cheese Roll-Ups

2 cups sifted enriched flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup grated nippy cheese
2 to 4 tablespoons shortening
⅔ to ¾ cup milk

Sift flour, baking powder, and salt together. Add cheese to flour mixture. Cut or rub in shortening. Add milk to make a roll dough. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead gently. Divide dough in two equal portions. Roll out each portion to a circular sheet ¼ inch thick. Cut into pie-shaped pieces. Roll each piece from large end to point. Seal point. Bake on ungreased baking sheet in moderately hot oven (425° F.) 15 minutes. Yield: 16 small rolls.

Cheese Muffin Ring

2 cups sifted enriched flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
¾ teaspoon salt
¾ cup grated cheese
1 egg
1¼ cups milk
3 tablespoons melted shortening

Sift flour, baking powder, and salt together. Add grated cheese. Beat egg and add milk and melted shortening. Add liquid to dry ingredients and stir only enough to moisten dry ingredients. Turn into well-greased 9-inch mold and bake in moderately hot oven (425° F.) 25 minutes. Fill with creamed eggs. Top with grated cheese. Yield: 1 9-inch ring.

Uncle Sam Says:

Consumers need to watch scales closer than ever in wartime, to be sure their every food penny counts.

For full measure, here are five things to keep your eye on when your purchases are weighed:

1. See that the scale registers exactly zero before any food is put on it.
2. Be sure the pointer doesn't waver but comes to a complete stop on the scales before the food is removed from the scales.
3. Don't let the clerk accidentally weigh his thumb or his hand with your food. See that his hands are completely off the scales while he's weighing your purchase.
4. See that the weight of the container or box in which food comes isn't included in the weight you pay for.
5. Check up on the weights and measures ordinances in your community. If there are such inspections, have your storekeeper show you the official seal that certifies his scale is accurate.

Drawings by Robert Hall Collins

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EDELMUTH CO., 270 LAFAYETTE ST., N. Y. C.

Women of the United States Do Their Bit in Many Fields of War Effort

Precision

Co-ordination of eye and hand is necessary as this girl grinds fuse cases in an arms plant.

Women in War Jobs

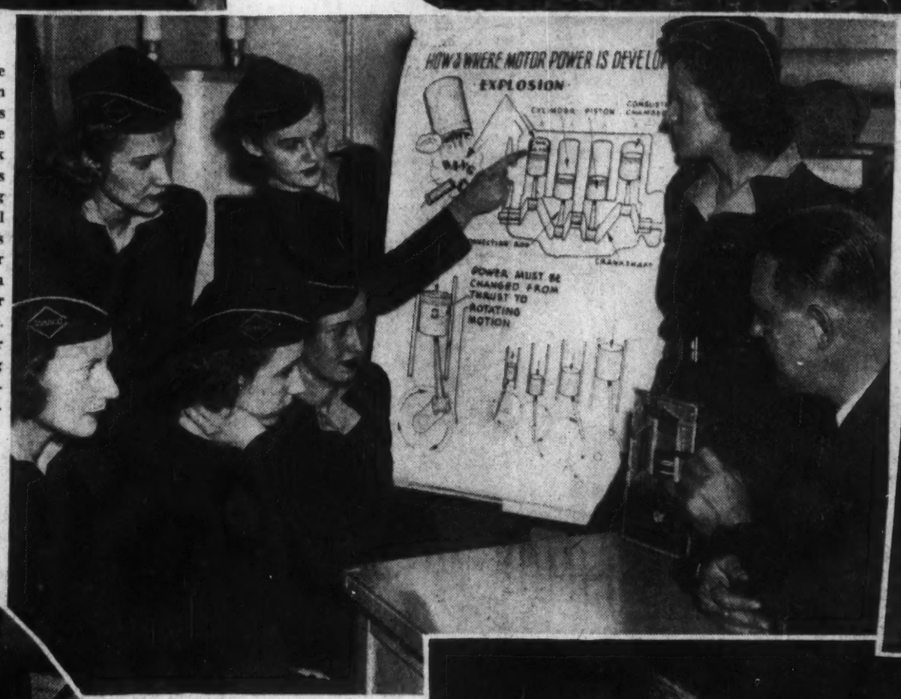
Women fill a valuable place in war industries in jobs requiring patience and dexterity. Here a woman worker inspects electric instruments.

Trained for War Emergencies

These graduates of the Massachusetts Woman's Defense School are typical of thousands of other women trained for wartime duties.

Man the Pumps

Above: Here a housewife serving in the American Women's Voluntary Services wears an "Indian pump" while an expert from the New York City Fire Department explains its function in extinguishing incendiary bombs. In the oval at the right: These farmerettes were pictured last summer when they enrolled for a course to fit them to take their places on the Nation's farms. The field for women in war work is continually expanding as the nation puts all its resources into the war for freedom.



Air-Raid Protection

Women in communities all over the country are studying course in air-raid precautions.

Planning Air Defense

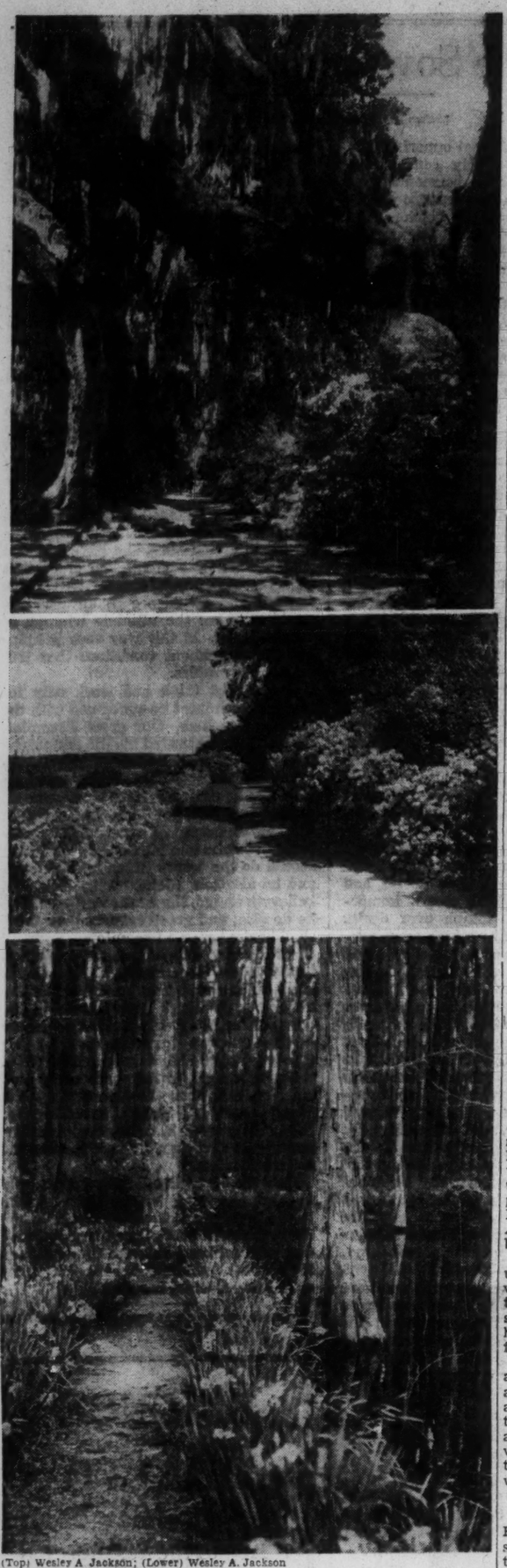
Women help to run the operations board for air-raid defense in New York. On this board the flights of defense and enemy planes are charted.

International; Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

In Many Fields

Above: Probably very few male automobile drivers know what goes on inside the engine when they step on the starter, but it won't be any mystery to these girls. The chart they are studying contains diagrams of the working of the pistons inside the cylinders and shows the source of power. Above, at right: Each fuse case this woman works on must be tooled with painstaking care. Right: Students at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., taking a course on commercial aviation hear Maj. Alton Parker explain the intricacies of the airplane motor. In such ways as these the women of America are doing their share in the battle of production, and industry is finding them of great value to the growing arsenal of democracy.

Charleston Offers 'Flowers as Usual'



(Top) Wesley A Jackson; (Lower) Wesley A. Jackson

'The Joyous Book of Spring Lies Open'

Top: A shady walk beneath moss-fringed trees in the Magnolia Gardens of Charleston, S. C. Center: Middleton Gardens, Charleston. Lower: A view of Charleston's Cypress Gardens.

Annual floral pageant in colorful old gardens to help Spring visitors rise above war's clamor.

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Clocks may be advanced, fortunes of war may swing, priorities levied, and automobiles rationed, but flowers always will bloom in the spring.

Man-planned carnivals and festivals have been cancelled for obvious patriotic reasons, but spring's annual floral pageant in those old gardens of Charleston, S. C., will come just as it always has in the past.

"Flowers as usual" is the message from Cypress, Magnolia, and Middleton gardens.

And it is well that it is. For the colorful displays of flaming azaleas; deep pinks of roses; and delicate reds of camellias add bright contrasts to the world's bleak picture.

In about another month these famous gardens will spill their variegated hues along the formal walks and terraces and spatter the landscape with warm tints of red, white, and pink blossoms.

Situated on the banks of the Ashley River are the Magnolia Gardens, about 14 miles from Charleston. Taking their name from the grand old magnolia trees, these Gardens are of the informal or English type. Nature alone has done most of the work but throughout the copious growth man has carefully concealed a network of meandering walks and bypaths which lead to developed plots of blooming plants.

Few Magnolias Standing

There are only a few of the magnolia trees standing today. In its 28 acres, however, there are thousands of azaleas that burst into full bloom every spring, transforming the gardens into a profusion of colors that have for the past 75 years attracted visitors from the world over.

The property of the Magnolia Gardens has been owned by the same family for 250 years but it wasn't until 1830 that the Gardens, as now known, were started. The Rev. John Grimke Drayton, grandfather of the present owner, C. Norwood Hastie, began to beautify the land surrounding his ancestral estate merely as a hobby. He was not a trained gardener and had no knowledge of landscaping. Yet, little by little he began transforming this area of magnolia, oaks and pines into an attractive garden. In 1842 he imported the first Azaleas Indica, and later on he brought in the camellias japonica.

Each year he added new plants until today there are more than 400 varieties of camellia planted throughout the 28 acres. So old are some of these bushes that they have become trees, reaching 25 feet or more.

In order that visitors might get a closeup of the flowering shrubs a vast network of walks wind here and there, making unexpected turns through a forest of camellia and azalea bushes, rose bushes, wistaria vines, shaded overhead by the mighty live oaks and cypresses with their clinging Spanish moss.

Middleton Gardens

Likewise situated on the Ashley River are the Middleton Gardens, said by many to be the oldest of their kind in the South. Laid out in geometric lines and regular curves, these gardens are characteristic of the continental gardens of 18th Century Italy and France. As early as 1741 Henry Middleton began to lay out the gardens. According to stories handed down through the centuries 100 slaves worked for 10 years in building the terraces that step down the bluff upon which the residence stands to the level of the Ashley.

Middleton Gardens are as famous for their history as they are for their variety of floral blooms. During the Revolution, when the British troops held the Ashley River, they spared the old mansion but showed their dislike of the Patriots' cause by slashing valuable pictures, breaking marble statues on the grounds and damaging the furnishings.

During the Civil War the buildings were fired and only the curving front steps and the gutted brick walls were left. These, however, were knocked over in the Charleston earthquake of 1886 but the East Wing, which was rebuilt in the meantime, withstood the shock.

In 1921 the Pringle Smiths, deciding to make their home in the wing of the mansion, started to restore the famous gardens. They faced a long and expensive task but they kept at it until today the gardens have practically been restored to their original beauty and dignity. Azaleas and camellias were two of the early flowers introduced to these gardens, and today many of the walks are wholly covered by arbors of these shrubs.

Many Winding Trails

Cypress Gardens are different. The cypress trees that tower high above it are very old but as a man-made garden it is not much more than a dozen years old. At one time a 3,000-acre rice plantation, known as Dean Hall, it is located 24 miles north of Charleston on the Cooper River. Feature attraction of Cypress which, incidentally, claims to be the only boating garden in the United States, is the cypress studded lake, enhanced by the addition of indigenous and imported flowering plants of a multitude of colors.

Visitors may stroll over the Garden's area of 25 acres by means of winding trails and bridges which criss-cross the lake. Also the entire garden may be toured by canoe, paddled by the visitor himself, if he chooses, or by a colored boatman. It takes about 45 minutes by canoe to cover the gardens.

Since the flower planting program was started by Benjamin R. Kittredge, owner of the Gardens, tons of flowering bulbs have been set out, azaleas and camellias grow upon the edges of the trails. Narcissus, daffodils, daphne, wistaria, roses, and other flowers bloom in profusion as each season rolls around.

All of the gardens are opened to visitors from December until May but it is during late March or early April that they reach the full glory of their seasonal peak.

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Rubber Saving Plan By Dairy Workers

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Recommendations for a nation-wide program to conserve rubber, trucks, and machinery in the dairy industry were announced yesterday by representatives of more than 200,000 drivers and inside workers in the country's dairy plants.

The conferees, representing the Pacific States Dairy Council, the Middle States Dairy Conference, and the Atlantic States Dairy Council, organized an International Brotherhood of Teamsters Dairy Council to help carry out the program, which spokesmen said was designed to keep workers employed through conservation of materials.

The group recommended:

Once-over-a-route milk deliveries starting not earlier than 7 a. m. instead of starts at 3, 4 or 5 o'clock with second trips to make collections.

Elimination of special deliveries by dairy trucks.

Wider use of horse-drawn delivery wagons.

Education of workers in conservation.

Mexican Pilot Lost, Lands on Texas Road

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Feb. 20 (AP)—The pilot of a Mexican aviation company plane who became lost and overflew his destination more than 100 miles, landed on a highway without damage to the craft or injury to the 12 passengers or crew of four.

The plane, operated by a subsidiary of Pan American Airways, left Mexico City bound for Laredo, Texas.

It missed Laredo and traveled approximately 115 air miles northeast to Three Rivers, which the pilot circled for an hour and a half while highway patrol officers cleared and blocked the highway for the landing.

'Snide' Legislation Declared Real Danger

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—A warning to citizens against permitting war news now dominating the front pages to "black-out" their attention to blocking undesirable Federal and State legislation, was voiced by Leslie Hill Prince, of the Citizens' Public Expenditure Survey of New York, speaking before the Midtown Real Estate Association here Feb. 18.

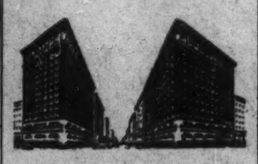
Mr. Prince cited as an example of the type of bill that could be "put over," even in times feeling the pinch of wartime necessity, the Pensions for Congress Act which passed the House of Representatives without a record vote and nearly succeeded similarly in the Senate.

Mr. Prince urged public focusing on the economy bill pending in Albany under sponsorship of State Senator Rhoda Fox Grave (R) of Gouverneur, to set up a committee to search for economies in State governmental spending.

Hotels and Resorts

Los Angeles

IN LOS ANGELES



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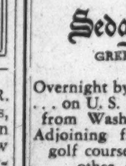

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The Home Forum

Life Under Water

I KNOW NOW where Dali, Disney, and Lalique went for inspiration. They strayed into the nearest aquarium and, as a consequence, must have been missing for days. An aquarium is a fantastic place and, once you have tasted its brilliant floating pleasures, it is hard to stay away. The charm lies in the fact that it is alive; and this is where it surpasses the works even of the great masters.

The first thing that strikes you as you go in is an odd sense of stepping off the end of the world; for most aquariums, it seems, contrive to live below street level. The lighting gives off a mysterious greenish glow in contrast to the gleaming tanks, and the brilliance of these gently swirling tanks against the submarine light cannot but put you in an undersea frame of mind.

Then the smell. Ah, the smell of an aquarium! A quaint and brackish odor, not quite fish, not quite sea; and, in the case of our aquarium, caused by the seal tank and two plunging baby seals.

* * *

And so there you have the setting, the exact thing to take you back to the haunted lovely caverns of childhood, the cool, jade lighting, the gleaming tanks, the wet flagstones, the faintly brackish smell. It will shock you to remember that street cars and busses are still rumbling dully overhead.

Here in the first tank live the bull cod, the ling cod and a clan of large crabs. The bull cod, stout and covered in what looks like gray and white celanese, with its fluttering fins puts you uncomfortably in mind of someone you know. The bull cod has a boiled despairing eye, the look of a hostess who realizes too late that she has put the wrong people next to one another at dinner.

The spotted crabs have a canny air and choose to meet every situation in life at an angle. Flexing stealthy claws, they work their way cautiously among the rocks, ignoring one another.

* * *

In the tank next door live the silver perch, who flutter back and forth all day in a state of fairylike innocence. If they belong to the world at all, it must be the world of Peter Pan. Around them flourish brilliant, fleshy sea growths in purple, orange, white, and the most delicate jade green. The stouter ones are content to hug the rocks, but the green beauties constantly explore the water with fluttering, sinister prongs.

Greenling and kelp share quarters with the flounders. These flounders have an odd way of swimming, flat ways up. Knowing where they are going must be a case of pure guesswork. A giant scallop, shell ajar, seems to be the scene of mysterious doings; but, as it is turned the wrong way, you can't be sure what is happening. All round the immobile scallop move a mysterious cloud of tiny silver fish.

The zebra fish and Alaska black cod occupy a deep roofless tank. The zebra fish is done in broad Vogueish wine and pink stripes, and what he is wearing now Palm Beach may be wearing later. But this affords the zebra fish no pleasure, and his listless eye seems to show that no one realizes better than he that, for a figure so short and dumpy, nature has made his stripes run all the wrong way.

* * *

Motionless as a stone lies the big Alaska cod, as sinister a bit of fish life as you will meet anywhere short of the deep sea. Only his green and gleaming eye, catching the light from above, glints like a jewel. Doubtless, he is brooding over his future in the smokehouse, or else he feels embarrassed at the gaudy array of sea growths he is forced to live with. For the Alaska black cod, nothing could be more out-of-place than this boudoir atmosphere of white and coral.

As for the blennies, the midshipmen, and the miniature sculpin, they are pure Lalique, so tiny, so glittering, so perfectly formed. With the little blue sea horses, they move under the light in a sort of timeless silver tableau.

* * *

But best of all are the small tanks where hundreds of creatures live a lilliput life of their own. The home life of the shrimps is enchanting. In company with the water spiders and some sort of nameless midgets, they play all day long up and down a small section of fish net suspended from above.

These small tanks glow with rainbow light and show the work of a sly and loving hand. Even the whelks, whose best-known public appearances have hitherto been limited to the ends of pins, have a clownish air as their spindly hind legs wave from their twisted shells. To keep the whelks in high spirits, the curator has chosen a flock of flea-like little creatures and two small green sea horses. Fish, like humans, can live alone, but evidently do not enjoy it.

* * *

Nothing has been overlooked to make the barnacles happy, even to providing them with a thread of knotted rope to cling to. Sharing their tank is a bustling family of hermit crabs and a cloud of sticklebacks, as quaint a household as you will find anywhere this side of Wonderland. The inner life of these tanks is too small to classify. It is a swarming, swimming, glinting, twisting world of rainbow sea growth, blue mussels, ribbed cockles, sprays of floating weed, and marine goblins.

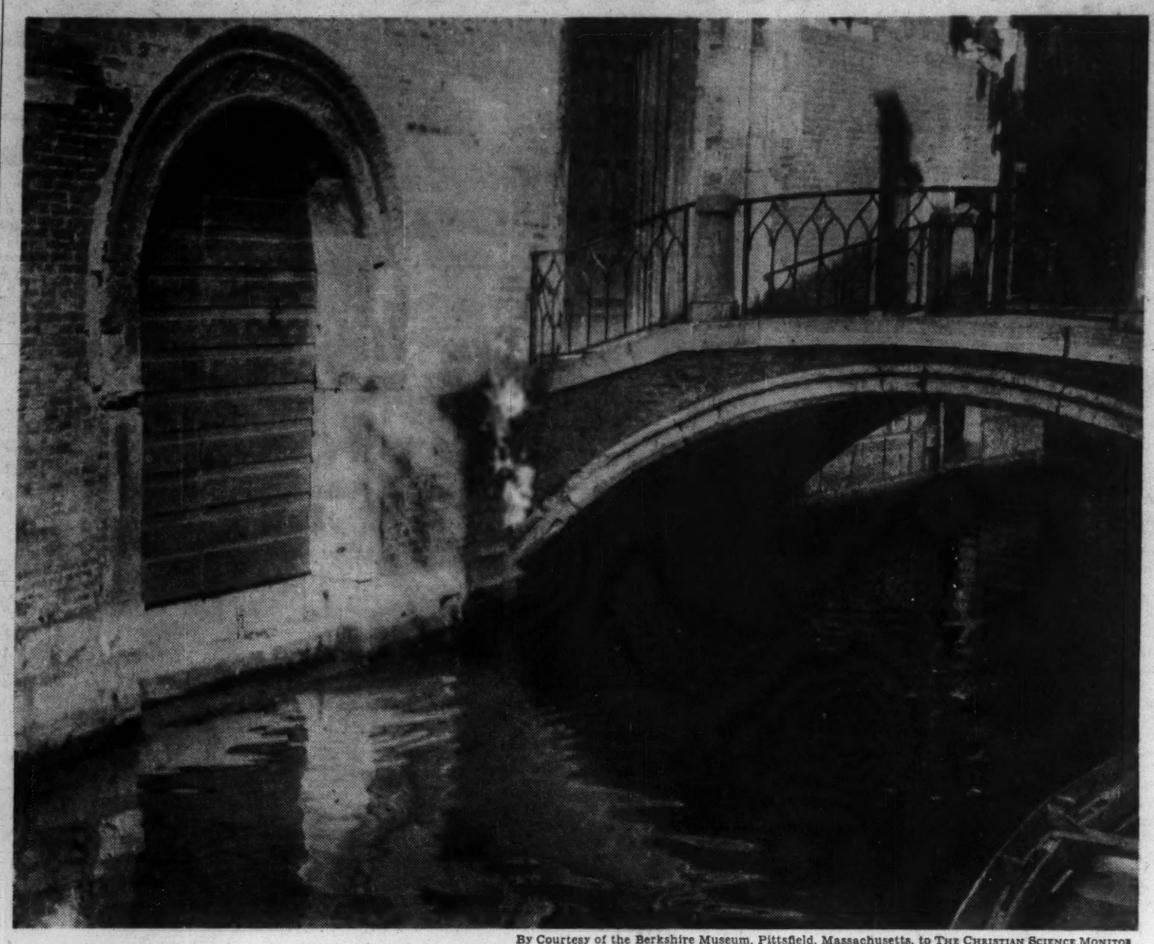
But the real comedians of the aquarium are Billy and Mike, kicking up Dublin in the seal tank. Billy can swim the tank, twist like a gimlet, and head back upside down. He keeps this up with the precision of an athlete, training for the Olympic Games and being clocked by a time-keeper.

* * *

Mike, the heavyweight, is given to sitting with folded fins, in his round black eyes the plaintive look of a bridge player who has consistently held poor hands all night. He lacks his brother's restless drive and is quite content to sit still and let himself get splashed. He is inches more round the middle than Billy and, when compelled to a bout of half-hearted exercise, he is unable to keep his eyes open afterwards. It must be something of a trial to him to have Billy there all the time, behaving like a torpedo.

Leaving that cool and submarine level for the crowded streets, and a bus so overloaded there was not even a strap to hang from, it seemed that half the trouble with the world arises from meeting too many people and not enough fish.

IRENE BAIRD



By Courtesy of the Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ALONG A VENICE CANAL": *A Photograph by Egone*

A QUIET CORNER of Venice is the subject of this photograph by the camera artist, Egone. By utilizing a few principal motives, among them the arched bridge with its grill-work balustrade, the sculptured doorway, and the detail of a boat in the lower corner, he suggests the atmosphere and character of the beautiful city. Textures of stone and water are rendered with great clarity. The most important elements of the photograph are the sunlight and shadow, which sharpen some outlines while subduing others and make an effective pattern of light and dark. Egone is noted for his photographs of Italian cities, of which a large selection is being shown this month at the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Roman Fountains

ROME HAS ALWAYS a smile with which to greet the dusty visitor as its laughing waters flash their merry welcome from the eight fountains. The spirit of the city seems to haunt the sun-tipped spray. Here is perhaps the secret of the careless gaiety of the Roman. He is never out of earshot of the ripple of the fleeting spray which chases away his cares. Who could be sad with such merry music constantly playing its cheery notes? If you stand at one spot in the Piazza, just under the Pincian Hill, you will hear a wonderful echo. The concave shape of the cliff acts like a sounding board, and the noise of the different fountains is gathered into one volume until you fancy that you are on the verge of a waterfall.—From "Alma Roma," by ALBERT G. MACKINNON. (New York: McBride.)

First Flight in Rome

IT IS PRACTICALLY impossible now to adjust your mind to an era in which nobody believed man could fly. I felt as though I were talking to people who had been to Mars, when Wilbur and Orville Wright, with their sister, called at the Embassy to ask me to arrange for the use of the artillery field. After five minutes' conversation I was possessed by the desire to experience this new sensation of soaring through the air. . . .

At first they refused flatly. It was far too dangerous; they could not run the risk. I invited them to lunch, and kept at them until finally, still under protest, they agreed. Elsa was away; she would never have allowed it. Rod, who was visiting me, continued his attempts at dissuasion even on the drive out to the field.

I had a few qualms myself as I looked over the machine. It resembled a big crate made of slats without so much as a solid floor upon which to rest your feet. In some places struts and supports had been reinforced and repaired with ordinary household twine of every size and description; in others they had been wrapped around and around with wire. Wilbur Wright, who was the pilot, sat on one side so that his weight exactly balanced that of the engine on the other side. My position was in the dead center where I would not upset the equilibrium.

The King arrived, all curiosity, and immediately climbed into one of the seats. While Wilbur Wright explained levers, controls, steering gear, the King bombarded him with questions: "How does it feel to fly?" "How far did you go up the first time?" "Have you ever fallen?" Then he hopped out and began to take pictures.

I got in. Wilbur Wright did the same, and pointed to a piece of twine stretched between a lever on the engine and a strut near his hand, dangling within an inch of my neck. "Watch out for that string. It's the only way I have to stop the engine. . . . Don't raise your hands even if your cap blows off."

First Rod and then the King reached up and shook hands with me, saying "good-by" as though it were forever. The last thing I saw was the King getting out his camera and focusing it on me.

The engine caught, a deafening roar filled my ears, and the whole machine shook and trembled. To give the plane a start, it was set at the top of an inclined track, and a rope was attached to its nose, which ran to the end of the track, round a pulley, then back, and to the top of a tower behind us where it was fastened to a heavy weight. The trigger was pulled that released us, and, shooting forward, we went bump, bump, bump along the ground. I sat stiff upright, not daring to move, feeling as though a pebble in our path would tip us over. Suddenly the bumping ceased, and I realized the ground was dropping away. I lifted my eyes and almost stopped breathing. We were headed straight towards a line of telegraph wires bordering a patch of woods on the far edge of the field. I did not see how we could clear them. We grazed the tops of the trees; my feet were practically in the leaves. . . .

When I looked down once more, I found we were coming around in a curve and straightening out directly over the wires. I thought how unpleasant it would be to fall on them and be sliced to pieces. "Why doesn't he go somewhere else?" I kept saying to myself.

It seemed an hour before the cord yanked against my neck, and I welcomed the thud as the skids struck the ground. The crowd cheered; Rod and the King shook hands with me all over again. We had been up ten minutes, and had ascended to the dizzy height of two hundred feet.—From "Diplomatically Speaking," by LLOYD C. GRISCOM. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Cove

The cove lies snug from wind and storm
Sheltering behind the bulkheads
Of the high uneven cliffs.
Its sandy beach as clean as a shell,
And bare, except for seaweed
Withering in the cold, bright sun.

The water, hunter's green,
Bears on its flood a few sea gulls
Drifting—lightly, lightly,
Clean as shells.

ROGER CHALLIS

The Sovereign Remedy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY IS A TIME of great opportunities, of opportunities to apply constructive thought and action to the harmonizing of human affairs, which now seem so widely tangled and disordered. Aggression, personal domination, and destruction must be displaced by the realization that God has made abundant provision for His creation, a provision which is eternal, as the Bible reveals, since His kingdom and His mercies endure forever. Accepting the fact that all good is available, each one should look to his own thinking and see where and how he can utilize the truth of God's constant provision in order to bring about the present realization of good for himself and others.

Every human advancement has come about as a result of right thinking. Religious teachers, educators, statesmen, scientists, inventors, industrialists, humanitarians, and others have contributed much to furthering the happiness and welfare of humanity. There are many instances where their achievements have brought great good to the people of the entire world. Among these may be counted the right to freedom of religious worship which a small band of the Pilgrims established in the New World; mankind's "unalienable rights" to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," acknowledged in the Declaration of Independence; and the intent to "establish justice" and "promote the general welfare," as stated in the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States of America; the abolition of slavery; and the widespread organization of its churches, schools, and industries providing almost unlimited opportunities.

Christ Jesus gave complete proof of the power of Spirit to overcome human discords, replacing them with health and harmony, and revealing man's immortality through his triumph over death. The divine Principle by which Jesus performed his great works is today made available to the world through the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Through her study of the Bible she came to understand, as no one else had done since Christ Jesus, how sickness could be overcome by spiritual means. After many years of applying divine Principle in human affairs, she wrote (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 283), "Right thoughts and deeds are the sovereign remedies for all earth's woe." How great is the opportunity to apply these remedies today to the healing of woes under which millions of men are now struggling! No erring mortal thought can hinder the edict of omnipotent Mind, which declares (Isaiah 43:11, 13): "I, even I, am the Lord; and beside me there is no saviour. . . . I will work, and who shall let it?" God's man, created in His likeness, was given dominion over all the earth. As we understand the facts of real being, we can use this power in wielding "the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God" (Ephesians 6:17), and thereby thwart the belief in evil which would interfere with man's God-given right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Those who have gained some understanding of God, as divine Mind, can use the power of scientific right thinking in their consideration of world problems. An invaluable aid in this direction is the international daily newspaper, *The Christian Science Monitor*, which presents unbiased news accounts, thus helping the reader to see the issues clearly. The thoughts of the Christianly scientific thinker contribute toward the solution of these problems, and in their measure, toward the fulfilling of the *Monitor's* purpose, which is to bless all mankind.

How many, engaged in active warfare or in other dangerous activities, have turned to divine Mind and have received guidance and protection! Their proofs that right thoughts prevail over the wrong give courage and confidence to all who are working to see the ultimate triumph of righteousness. In this way each is helping to bring about conditions that will deliver all peoples.

One cannot think and work only for himself; each must be concerned with the welfare of others. Our great Exemplar, Christ Jesus, dedicated his life and teaching to helping men to gain an understanding of the spiritual facts which he made practical, so that they might overcome all discord in the way he did. At the end of his human career of unparalleled, selfless service, he told his disciples that they should do the works which he had done; and he also said (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." His followers today have ample opportunity to do these works, for humanity needs to be shown how to rise out of the difficulties in which it is so deeply involved. Mrs. Eddy, who walked so closely in the Master's footsteps, has written (Message to The Mother Church for 1900, p. 3), "The right thinker and worker does his best, and does the thinking for the ages." Again she states (Miscellany, p. 188), "As you work, the ages win; for the majesty of Christian Science teaches the majesty of man."

How glorious, then, is this opportunity to think and work for the right solution to the problems before the world today! For we know that the good accomplished now will continue through the ages, and that Truth, understood, will ultimately establish universal harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Il Rimedio Sovrano

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

IL GIORNO D'OGGI è un tempo di grandi opportunità, di opportunità per applicare pensiero ed azione costruttivi per armonizzare gli affari umani che sembrano ora tanto confusi e perturbati. L'aggressione, il dominio personale e la distruzione devono essere sostituiti dalla percezione che Dio ha ampiamente provveduto per la Sua creazione, una provvisione che è eterna, come rivela la Bibbia, poichè il Suo regno e le Sue grazie durano per sempre. Accettando il fatto che tutto il bene è accessibile, ognuno dovrebbe esaminare il proprio pensiero e vedere dove e come può utilizzare la verità della costante provvisione di Dio a fine di produrre la realizzazione presente del bene per sè stesso ed altri.

Ogni progresso umano è avvenuto come risultato di pensiero giusto. Maestri di religione, insegnanti, uomini di stato, scienziati, inventori, industriali, filantropi ed altri hanno contribuito molto all'aumento della felicità e del benessere dell'umanità. Vi sono molti casi in cui i loro successi hanno recato gran bene alla gente di tutto il mondo. Fra questi si possono annoverare il diritto alla libertà del culto religioso che un piccolo gruppo dei "Pellegrini" stabilì nel Nuovo Mondo; i "diritti inalienabili" dell'umanità a "vita, libertà e perseguimento della felicità", riconosciuti nella Dichiarazione dell'Indipendenza; e lo scopo di "stabilire la giustizia" e di "secondare il benessere generale", com'è espresso nel Preambolo della Costituzione degli Stati Uniti d'America; l'abolizione della schiavitù; e la vasta organizzazione delle sue chiese, scuole ed industrie, che provvede opportunità quasi illimitate.

Cristo Gesù presentò la prova completa del potere dello Spirito di superare le discordie umane, sostituendo ad esse salute ed armonia, e rivelando l'immortalità dell'uomo col suo proprio trionfo sulla morte. Il divino Principio col quale Gesù compì le sue grandi opere è oggi reso accessibile al mondo per mezzo degl'insegnamenti di Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana. Per mezzo del suo studio della Bibbia essa arrivò a comprendere, come nessun'altro aveva fatto dopo Cristo Gesù, in che modo la malattia poteva esser vinta con mezzi spirituali. Dopo molti anni di applicazione del divino Principio agli affari umani, essa scrisse (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, pag. 283): "Retti pensieri ed opere sono i rimedi sovrani per tutti i guai della terra". Com'è grande l'opportunità di applicare questi rimedi oggigiorno per sanare i guai sotto i quali milioni di uomini stanno ora lottando! Nessun pensiero mortale errato può ostacolare l'editto della Mente onnipotente, chè dichiara (Isaia 43:11, 13): "Io, io sono l'Eterno, e fuori di me non v'è salvatore. . . . Io opererò; chi potrà impedire l'opera mia?" L'uomo di Dio, creato nella Sua somiglianza, ricevette il dominio su di tutta la terra. In quanto che comprendiamo i fatti del vero essere, noi possiamo usare questo potere nel brandire "la spada dello Spirito, che è la Parola di Dio" (Efesini 6:17), e contrastare in tal modo la credenza nel male che vorrebbe intromettersi nel diritto dell'uomo dato da Dio a "vita, libertà e perseguimento della felicità".

Quelli che hanno raggiunto un certo intendimento di Dio, come divina Mente, possono utilizzare il potere del retto pensiero scientifico nella loro considerazione dei problemi del mondo. Un aiuto inestimabile in questa direzione è il giornale quotidiano internazionale, *The Christian Science Monitor*, che presenta relazioni imparziali delle notizie, aiutando così il lettore a vedere i problemi chiaramente. I pensieri del pensatore Cristianamente scientifico contribuiscono alla soluzione di questi problemi e, nei loro limiti, verso l'adempimento del proposito del *Monitor*, che è di benedire tutta l'umanità.

Quanti mai, occupati nella guerra attiva o in altre attività pericolose, si sono rivolti alla divina Mente ed hanno ricevuto direzione e protezione! Le loro prove che i pensieri retti prevalgono sui falsi danno coraggio e fiducia a tutti quelli che stanno lavorando per vedere il trionfo finale della giustizia. In questo modo ognuno contribuisce a produrre le condizioni che libereranno tutti i popoli.

Non si può pensare e lavorare soltanto per sè stessi; ognuno deve preoccuparsi del benessere altrui. Il nostro grande Esemplare, Cristo Gesù, dedicò la sua vita ed il suo insegnamento ad aiutare gli uomini a raggiungere un certo intendimento dei fatti spirituali che rese pratici, cosicchè potessero superare ogni discordia come egli fece. Alla fine della sua carriera umana di insuperato servizio dimentico di sè, egli disse ai suoi discepoli che essi dovevano compiere le opere che egli aveva fatto; e disse pure (Giovanni 14:12): "Chi crede in me farà anch'egli le opere che fo io; e ne farà di maggiori, perchè io me ne vo al Padre". I suoi seguaci oggi hanno ampia opportunità di fare queste opere, poichè l'umanità ha bisogno che le si mostri come innalzarsi fuori dalle difficoltà nelle quali è tanto profondamente avviluppata. Mrs. Eddy, che camminò con tanta precisione nelle orme del Maestro, ha scritto (*Message to The Mother Church for 1900*, pag. 3): "Il retto pensatore e lavoratore fa del suo meglio e pensa per i secoli a venire". Essa dichiara inoltre (*Miscellany*, p. 188): "Mentre lavorate, i secoli vincono; poichè la maestà della Scienza Cristiana insegna la maestà dell'uomo".

Quanto è gloriosa dunque quest'opportunità di pensare e di lavorare per la giusta soluzione dei problemi davanti al mondo oggigiorno! Poichè sappiamo che il bene compiuto ora continuerà attraverso i secoli, e che la Verità, compresa, stabilirà infine l'armonia universale.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Intimate Message: Washington

Why Be Bashful? ..... *By Joseph C. Harrison*

The United States can't afford to overlook any weapons in fighting this war. But is it? Isn't it at least partially neglecting one of the most potent arms it possesses—one which Dr. Joseph Goebbels would never permit Germany to overlook? America is today well along the road to building the most stupendous armament industry the world has ever seen, yet is it doing all possible to make this fact household knowledge throughout the world? It is preparing to turn out ships, planes, guns, tanks and ammunition on a scale that dwarfs any single industrial effort anywhere at anytime—but it's keeping too much of it to itself.

All over the world, in pro-Fascist Vichy, in doubtful Buenos Aires and Santiago and in the Capitals where puppets sit in subjugation to the Axis, men are asking themselves, "Who is going to win this war?" Since the degree of aid or compliance they will give the Axis stems directly from their answer to this question, isn't it time that the United States began taking all necessary steps to convince the waverers that the Axis won't win, can't win? And while the most effective argument is victory on the battlefield, full publicity on the extent of American industrial mobilization could be extremely persuasive.

How can this be done? Germany itself has shown one way. In the days immediately prior to the German invasions of the Low Countries, Scandinavia and the Balkans, Nazi diplomats in these countries would hold a movie soiree, inviting the highest Government officials. They would then show official films of German conquest. One of these "Baptism of Fire," showed the ruthlessness employed in crushing Poland. Another, "Victory in the West," showed the extraordinary efficiency of the German Army as it rolled across Belgium and France. The purpose of the films was obvious. They were designed to convince the watching officials that no earthly force could hope to resist German military might.

America has no such films to show; in fact, it is now doubtful if such examples of frightfulness haven't largely lost their effectiveness, particularly after the mauling received by the Germans in Russia. There are, however, other films which the United States could make and which could plead the probability of an Allied victory with terrible eloquence.

Let's use our imagination for a moment and conjure up a scene in Vichy, France. It is the American Embassy and the two most prominent guests are Marshal Philippe Pétain and Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan. Admiral William D. Leahy, the American Ambassador, tells them he has an interesting documentary film from the United States which he wishes to show. It contains no scenes of bucket-helmeted troops devastating a peaceful village, of tight-lipped dive-bomber pilots machine-gunning refugees or of soldiers triumphantly entering a shattered city. Instead, the action takes place in immense industrial establishments—the Boeing plant where they turn out four-engine bombers, the Chrysler tank arsenal, the endless machine shops of Bethlehem Steel's Ordnance Division.

The film shows first the outside of the plants. They are gigantic and cover acre upon acre of land, some of the buildings being more than half a mile in length. Inside, they epitomize the industrial might of America. As far as the eye can see, they are one long production line. Tens of thousands of workmen are swarming around hundreds of airplane frames, the latest aircraft engines and thunderous 30-ton medium tanks. Plant after plant is shown. No military secrets are given away, but it is apparent that President Roosevelt meant it when he said the United States would turn out 185,000 warplanes, 120,000 tanks and 18,000,000 tons of merchant shipping in the next two years. Especially convincing are the pictures showing the automobile industry harnessed to the goods of war.

Such a film is not impossible, nor would it be impossible to show it in a number of countries with good effect. As for bringing its message home to the man in the street, in Paris, Rome, Berlin, Oslo, why not print millions of leaflets, each with a picture of some tremendous American productive effort and with a short explanation of what it means, and drop or smuggle them into the cities of Axis and conquered Europe.

While building these tens of thousands of planes, tanks and guns, the United States must keep Europe aware of this fact. Coupled with military or naval victories it would, in all probability, have a marked effect in strengthening the will of the millions of submerged Axis enemies and of sowing doubt among the German and Italian peoples. Germany has shown that propaganda can smooth the path to victory. America can beat the Axis with its own weapons. It has the material. Let's use it.

The Country Speaks: New York

A Time for Plain Speaking ..... *By Alexander H. Williams*

There is an ancient Chinese proverb that a government is of heaven only when it governs wisely and well for the happiness of its people, and that, when it fails through inefficiency, neglect or usurpation of power to do these things, it is no longer of heaven and should be ended.

Customarily among most peoples of the world the end is had through revolution, but with the Englishman and the American it is done through constitutional means—in England and the self-governing Dominions through parliamentary action; in the United States through the ballot, following plain-speaking.

Today woodsmen are hewing at the roots of Democracy's tree with the Nazi "New Order." They have proved their ruthless efficiency on a score of battlefields, assaulted the identities of the peoples of continental Europe and Asia and laid Russia waste to Moscow and Leningrad.

Juxtaposed against this are the failures of the governments of the peoples who want to be free; the pictures of Dunkirk, of Pearl Harbor, of Manila, of Singapore, of Malaya; the escape of the Nazi warships from Brest through the narrow Dover Strait; the burning of the steamship Normandie—and the end is not yet.

In the face of all this, authority bids for more patience with the men who sit in high places—the governors of the governed—for greater appreciation of the magnitude of the problems and the emergencies they face. It was the burden of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's appeal of Feb. 15; is that of every official spokesman in Washington.

Meanwhile never a word is said about the warnings of the German revanche that has come to them for more than 20 years and which went unheeded. No valid alibi is given to salve the wounds of the Nazi-occupied countries of Europe; of the Anzacs, ill-equipped to halt the onrush of the Japanese in Malaya, in Singapore and Borneo; of the Dutch in the Netherlands East Indies, the Imperial forces in Libya, General MacArthur's men in Bataan. Instead, the cry is for more arms production, and to this demand industry has replied with more than was asked. What is to be done with it?

Competent military authorities say the draft army is not ready to fight; that there are not enough trained pilots to take into the air the bomber and pursuit flying-craft that is coming off the assembly lines or where, as in Singapore, there were men to fly them, but no British planes at the finish and all the men could do was lie in the mud and take Japanese strafing from the skies.

Demand for change from this to efficient conduct of the war in pace with the dramatic background for that effort afforded by the Roosevelt-Churchill meetings is day by day growing from minor to volume protest. It is a demand that the inefficient and careless shall be removed, however high their place; that the compromisers, the complacent and the appeasers be thrown out. The alternative is defeat of Britain and the dissolution of the British Empire—and that means that the United States, Russia and China will be alone in the war, so long as Russia and China are able to hold off their Axis enemies, who will have gained the raw materials and the strategic strongholds that will enable them to carry on indefinitely.

In the end, American defeat is not impossible. The United States is fighting a foe without honor, compassion. Even a superficial view of the penalty that Poland, France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Yugoslavia, Greece have paid gives scant hint of the price the American people would pay in defeat.

It is clear there can be no muddling through; that victory cannot be bought through arms production alone. It can be won only by fighting for it, and the fighters, whether they carry a rifle or fly a fighting aircraft, or sit in places of direction, must be more efficient than the most efficient enemy.

These are the things many men in high places here are thinking, but few have the temerity to voice their thought in the face of the almost certain charge that to speak out against muddling is to be placed in the list of defeatists who repeat Nazi "fifth column" propaganda that would discourage and disorganize.

Nonetheless the thought is growing here that it were better to stir the nation through any means to a realization of the danger it faces under incompetent direction of the war by politicians and let the charges by these politicians in their defense land where they may. It is not a time for individual face-saving. Rather is it a time for full acceptance of responsibility and the faithful execution of that responsibility in the defense of everything that freedom stands for.

The time has passed for alibis. The time has come for plain-speaking by the War Administration. The people are fast becoming tired of wishful thinking and platitudes concerning an all-is-well situation which the news from every quarter belies. They are called upon to spend a wealth unprecedented in any nation's history, to exercise the most rigorous self-denial. If not today, then tomorrow they will demand an accounting of where this wealth is going and is gone, and a halt on flag-waving that is accompanied by price-raising.

To Change the Subject:

What of Postwar Home Life? ..... *By Bernice Stevens*

One would scarcely expect to hear about social reform at a business convention. Yet, planning for a postwar economy and a changed manner of living in a world without maids or hired help was a matter of major interest at a recent meeting of the American Designers Institute during the home furnishings market in Chicago.

Designers, who have been responsible for the contour and appearance of our refrigerators, radios, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, and other household articles haven't much to do during a period of wartime production, but they expect to be very busy when victory comes and the war is over. First of all, several speakers reminded the designers during the convention sessions, will come a redistribution of wealth and the disappearance of a servant class, and they will have to design new houses and new furnishings accordingly. In other words, they will have to design houses and equipment that can be taken care of by their owners themselves and with a minimum of effort.

With all of our modern improvements, a leading manufacturer pointed out, we have succeeded only in developing a lot more housework. To quote him, "We used to have bare floors to stand on, but then we made some money and somebody invented a nice soft carpet which somebody else has to vacuum clean every day and then clean the vacuum cleaner. To get into my house, you have to have a key which allows you to push open a door fitted with elaborate and highly polished brass fixtures. Some mysterious persons keeps this brass fixtures. Some mysterious person keeps this gold it was originally intended to simulate. Can't we design some doorknobs that work a little easier, and make them of a material that doesn't have to be polished like your Sunday-go-to-meeting shoes?" He further pointed to linoleum which must be waxed and rubbed, and furniture which must be dusted. Even the efficient refrigerator oftentimes calls for a crowbar to remove ice cubes.

All this and many other complexities were supportable, it was pointed out, because we could get servants cheaply. But in postwar years, authorities look to a marked decrease in the higher income brackets and an increase in the lower ones. People who used to work as servants are learning to do other work and will rise to better living and working standards.

Thus, the designers say, we will need houses and equipment which can be taken care of without "help" and still leave time for leisure. They have in mind particularly a house with a small kitchen in which the utilities and equipment are built-in and not additions. Which means there will be no more dodging the refrigerator, only to bump into the home laundry unit, with a side block to the dish washer, and a brush off of the electric garbage disposal unit.

One Utility Unit

The house of the future is to have a central utility unit which in one plant provides heat, hot water, refrigeration, plumbing facilities, dishwashing and laundry, and perhaps communications. Work will be eliminated through the use of materials which don't require work, which eliminate the need of polishing, dusting, scrubbing, waxing, and constant refinishing. Instead of a "broken field of floor lamps," lighting will be as much a part of the house as the front door, so much so that we won't even need to hunt for the light switch because there won't be any. Houses will be built like a thermos bottle, so that without effort we can keep them warm in winter and cool in summer, and will keep out the dust the year round.

This may all sound a bit on the Utopian side, but it also has a sound practical basis. Just now, proponents of the plan point out, only two things about the houses of the future are definitely known—that they must be low priced and that we will need millions of them. Many leaders in the home furnishing industry believe that the heavy demand for homes and home furnishings can easily be the element which will produce the postwar boom needed to help support our national economy.

Dutch Oil Works Consumed in Flames of Sacrifice

How Palembang Was Fired —Eyewitness in Vivid Account

Disclosure that the Dutch had wrecked more than $500,000,000 in properties to prevent the Japanese from obtaining the oil reserves of the Netherlands Indies was made yesterday from Batavia by Joseph C. Harsch, Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

The following Associated Press dispatch provides an eye-witness picture of the operation.

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Feb. 19 (AP)—An eyewitness story of the burning of Palembang, one of the world's greatest oil centers, told by L. W. Elliott, an official of the Standard Oil Company, was radiocast to the United States today by two American observers, William Dunn and Sydney Albright, who interviewed Mr. Elliott at Batavia after his arrival from Sumatra.

"The first parachutists landed near the Standard refinery and inside the Shell refinery only a short distance away shortly after 9:30 a. m.," Mr. Elliott related.

"By noon the Standard plant began to reduce operations and evacuate all non-essential employees. Included in the total number at the refinery were some 70 Americans, 400 Europeans and 3,300 native employees, all of whom have been accounted for.

Operation Crew Remained

"On operation crew was kept on duty, together with the Dutch Army units who were in constant contact with the enemy, and the Army experts waiting to blast the entire plant."

Between Saturday morning and the early hours of Sunday, while the Dutch virtually wiped out the parachutists, the Military Commany appraised the strength of the Japanese invasion force, then pointing up the Musi River in transports.

"By 2 o'clock Sunday morning the Army experts went to work and in an hour had destroyed all vital instruments, machinery and loose equipment.

"Time was allowed for the Dutch and native troops which had been holding off the Army at four major points to retire to safety. When this time had elapsed fire bombs released simultaneously by an electrical system set the entire definery stock ablaze with a deafening roar."

Millions of barrels of petroleum products billowed in smoke and flames into the sky. Then followed the destruction of 81 miles of buried pipeline and the oil wells themselves. Dynamite charges were detonated every few hundred feet in holes sunk to the pipe level, and even where the pipe line passed under the centers of three large rivers.

History's Greatest Fire

Mr. Elliott was not permitted to describe the method of destroying the flow of oil in the wells themselves. But he was of the opinion that it would be easier to sink three new wells than to reopen one of those knocked out.

Mr. Dunn and Mr. Albright who broadcast Mr. Elliott's story are respectively CBS and NBC correspondents at Batavia.

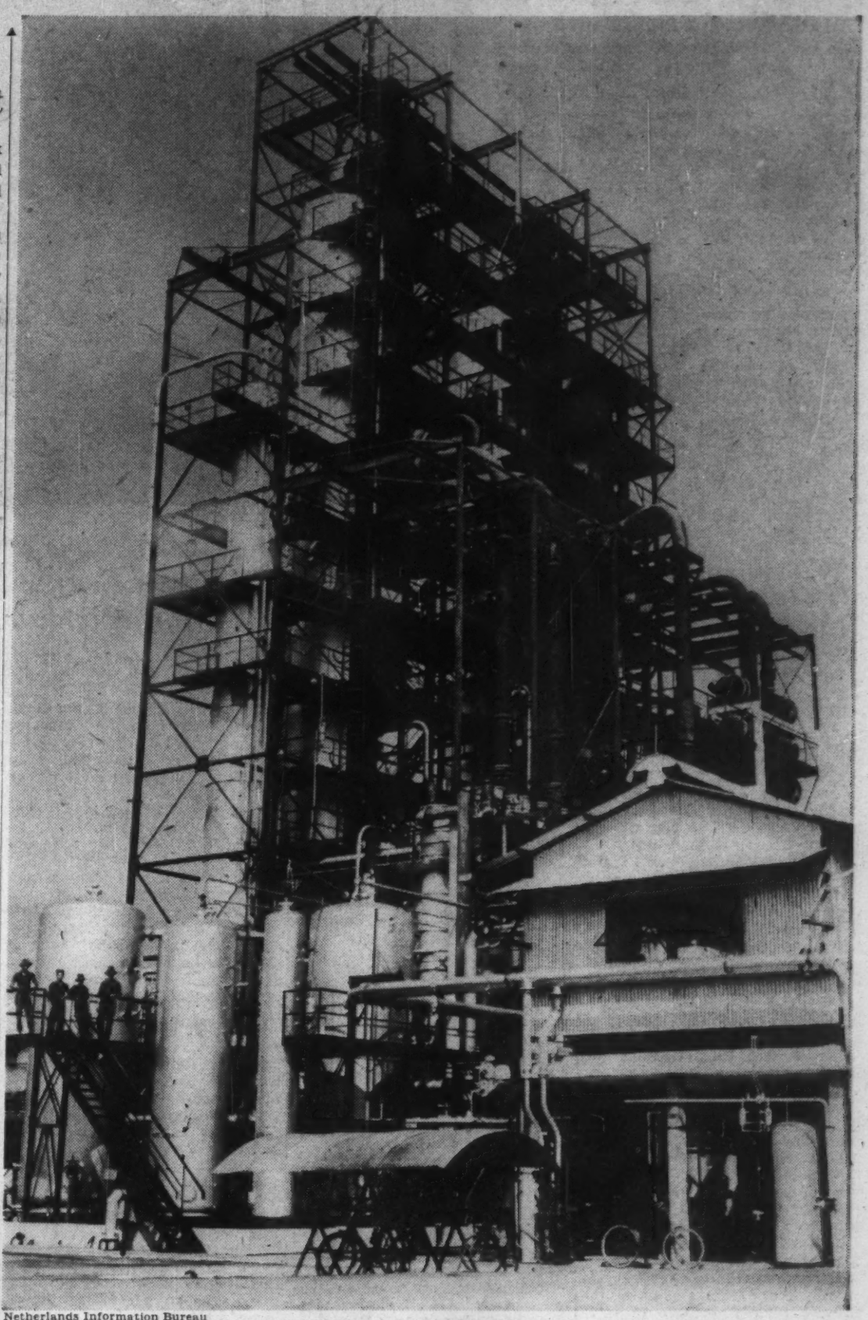
[some sources estimate that it will take years, not months, before production can be resumed.

The newspaper Bode said the fires were the "largest in history—fires which even influenced the weather and caused exceptionally heavy thunderstorms."

A woman evacuee from Palembang, southeast Sumatra, said:

"The whole town was a sea of flames in a short time. Many buildings, including the telephone office and rubber factories, were all ablaze. Nothing was left for the Japanese."

Most of the women and children were removed safely.]

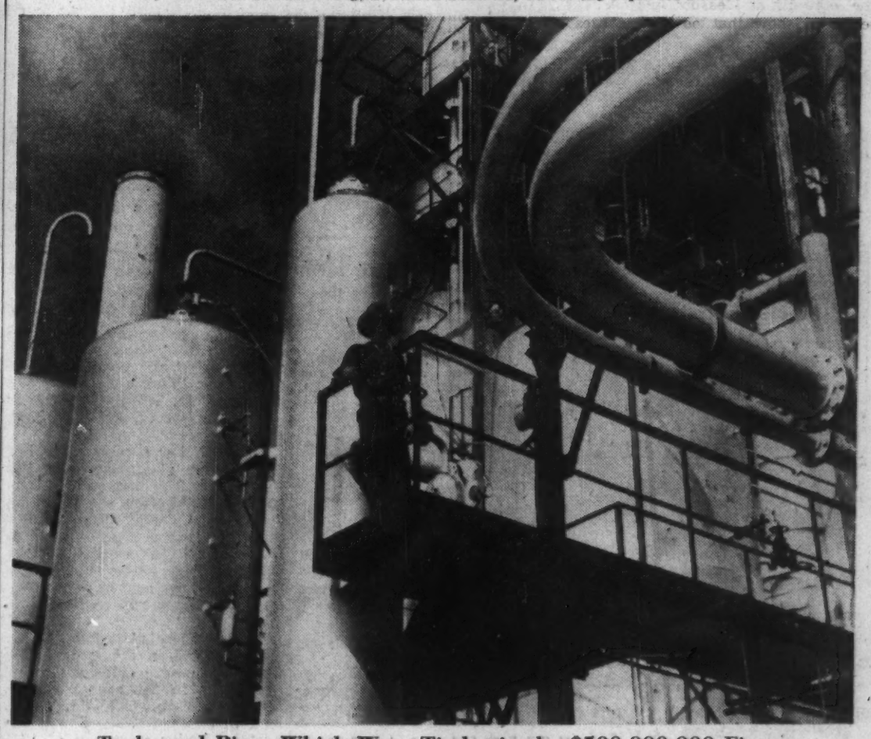


Netherlands Information Bureau

This Towering Refinery Was One of Those Destroyed
By the Dutch at Palembang, Southern Sumatra, before the Japanese struck.

Royal Dutch trains Indonesian workers on precision instruments

A brick single house for each Indonesian oil worker



Tanks and Pipes Which Were Tinder in the $500,000,000 Fire
Another view of the razed Royal Dutch Shell Works near Palembang.

Oil worker's child

What the Dutch Oil Development Meant to Sumatra

By B. Landheer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the Japanese occupy more and more territory in the Far East, it beomes a very significant problem how the natives will react to the Japanese conqueror.

In the United States the feeling is still widespread, and largely without any real justification, that the Western European powers have not done a good job of colonization. As far as the Dutch East Indies are concerned, the loyal attitude of the natives has certainly been a sufficiently strong negation of this opinion. Some observers may still feel inclined to think that the Indonesians merely choose the better of two bad possibilities, namely, that their aversion for the Dutch is less than for the Japanese.

Nothing is more remote from the truth. Three centuries of living together have developed a spirit of true collaboration between the Dutch and the Indonesians.

Objectively there is certainly good reason for this attitude. Without the Dutch the more than 250 races and peoples of the Indies would never have achieved unity nor that greatest blessing of all, the internal and external peace which has prevailed undisturbed until the day of Japan's aggression. Due to their technical superiority the Dutch were able in the early stages of colonization to provide the connecting link between the numerous islands of the far-flung archipelago. Later on, they provided the adminstrative and technical skill as well as the capital needed for the further development of the area. They also provided the ships to carry the goods to and from the Indies.

The total Dutch investment in the Indies amounts at present to more than 2,634,000,000 guilders (nominally $1,400,000,000). This is exclusive of Government loans of about 1,000,000,000 guilders.

In addition, British and American investments reach an estimated 866,000,000 guilders so that the total working capital of the Indies amounts to about three and one-half billion guilders.

Of the Netherlands capital one and one-half billion is invested as follows: 450,000,000 rubber; 400,000,000 sugar; 215,000,000 tea, coffee, copra, palm oil and chinchona; 45,000,000 tobacco; 40,000,000 kapok and 274,000,000 banks.

The Dutch investments in transport and commerce amount to 400,000,000 guilders.

The Palembang-Djambi group is the backbone of the Netherlands East Indies production. The average production of about 80,000 barrels per day is more than half of the entire oil production of the Dutch East Indies. There are approximately 20 separate fields in the Palembang group, operated by the Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappy, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell, and the Nederlandsche Koloniale Petroleum Maatschappy, a subsidiary of Standard-Vacuum Oil Company.

Since the Borneo oilfields which produced close to 15,000,000 barrels annually are already lost, only the oil fields of Java are left. These have a production of 20,000 barrels daily or about 10 per cent of the total production of the Dutch East Indies.

The oil production of the Indies of about 60 million barrels annually is divided as follows: 66 per cent from Sumatra, 23 per cent from Borneo, 10.5 per cent from Java, about 1 per cent from Ceram.

These staggering losses do not only mean loss of invested capital to the companies and governments in question but a considerable loss to the natives. The big companies in the Indies were of great importance in raising the standard of living. While the money wage of the great masses of agricultural workers was always small, although adequate for their needs, the big industrial concerns were able to pay three or five times this wage and to increase the consumer status of the workers. Many large companies provided excellent living facilities, sport fields, pensions, medical supervision, and other benefits.

The sugar and oil companies were among the most progressive industries. Wages in the sugar industry, for instance, amounted to 73 cents daily, which is a high wage in the Indies, considering the low prices of the necessities of life. The oil companies have never published wage statistics, but it can be assumed that the wages there were even higher.

The destruction of the work of three centuries will bring distress to Dutch and Indonesians alike. The Indonesians know that the New Order in Asia under which they will have to live temporarily will not be a better order. They will continue their bitter resistance, hoping that final victory of the Allies will bring a continuation of the democratic process which was already well under way.

'Ice Follies' Continue Their Practice of Promoting Deserving Young Skaters

Members of Chorus Given Chance for Starring Roles

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

You might think that skating in a performance every night plus working in a couple of matinees each week would be skating enough for members of the cast of "Ice Follies," but a glance behind the scenes discloses that time spent before the public is only a small part of the actual skating done by every member of the company.

From Owners Roy and Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson right down the line to the skaters in the chorus, whenever ice is available during the day it is put to good advantage. Not a minute is wasted as the stars polish their latest routines and members of the chorus improve their skating.

Pays Dividends

And all this extra-curricular activity pays dividends, not only to the show, itself, but to the individual performers as well, for the Follies have always followed the practice of promoting deserving youngsters into featured roles.

As Roy Shipstad himself declared, "We always try to fill vacancies in spot numbers with boys and girls from our own chorus. The youngsters know this and it makes them work all the harder to improve their skating."

Long List

The Follies can point, to quite a list of stars of today who were in the lines of yesterday. Most outstanding example of those who rose from the ranks are Ruby and Bobby Maxson, who have been with the Follies for five seasons and who literally steal the show at every performance. In addition there are others who have made the grade into larger type in the program, such as Bobby Widholm, Jeanne Shulte, and Phyllis Rebholz, who two years ago married Jackie Legg, the show's speed-ster.

Today another member of the chorus is in line for promotion, and will take her place in a spotlight number when the Follies hit Seattle next summer. She is Betty Murray, attractive young daughter of the former manager of one of St. Paul's ice rinks. Betty's father is now an officer in the Navy.

Dipped Into Reservoir

Betty got her chance to step up when Valerie Fink decided she had had enough of ice skating for a while and asked for a year's leave of absence. Loath to let her go, for after all Valerie has been with the Ice Follies ever since they started six seasons ago, the Shipstads nevertheless gave her their blessings and immediately followed their custom of dipping into their own reservior of talent.

And should another featured star leave the show, the owners have still another member of the cast in mind, one who has been improving rapidly in morning practice sessions and whose improvement has not been overlooked by the management.

Both Eyes Busy

"Whenever we are on the ice between shows," Roy went on to say, "we keep one eye on what we are doing and the other on what the boys and girls are doing. When we see one of them improving, we make a mental note of that fact and file it for future reference."

Probably no one has had more to do with the improvement of skaters in the chorus than Fran Claudet, the pleasant girl from Ottawa who is not only a brilliant star and skater in her own right but the director as well of all group numbers presented in the Follies. Whenever she can—probably every other day on an average — Fran conducts classes of about an hour's duration to which anyone in the show can come.

Not Compulsory

These classes are not compulsory, but for any young skater in the cast who wants to improve they are practically a "must." Fran makes the class skate each way, both by certain exercises and by playing various games.

"You would be surprised if you knew how many youngsters can skate only one way," Roy declared. "They are grand on one foot, but when they try the other they are off balance. In precision work such as the choruses do today, the ability to skate all ways is most important."

This might sound as though the members of the chorus are beginners and learning to skate as they go along. Such, however, is not the case. Everyone in the Ice Follies is an accomplished skater, with many of the members former sectional champions. But skating in a show is different from skating for a championship, and all benefit from their hours of practice with Fran Claudet.

As a matter of fact, the whole show benefits, and you would have to go a long way to find a professional troupe whose relations are any more harmonious or whose performances can be topped.

Golf Upsets

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP) — Defending champion Bill Stark of Jacksonville and Frankie Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio, were ousted in spectacular fashion from the tourney of Golf Club Champions yesterday as four Floridians fought their way into the semi-finals.

John Teal upset Stark in a ding-dong match which carried to the 19th green. Cool-shooting Bob Archibald played the rain-soaked course in 69 strokes, three under par, to oust Stranahan 2 up.

Perseverance Has Its Own Reward

Rewarded for Diligence

Only a short time ago Jenna Shulte, left, was just a member of the chorus of Ice Follies. Diligent practice, however, won her a starring role with Valerie Fink, right, in one of the numbers of this year's show.

Southworth Says Manager Cannot Be a Dictator

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 20 (AP) —By his own admission, William "Billy" Southworth has learned the hard way you can't be a dictator to a ball club. Because, says the manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, "You can't beat players down these days. I found that out in '29."

Billy slipped off his overalls out at his Sunbury, Ohio, farm, got into a suit, kissed the wife and child goodbye, and left for St. Petersburg, Fla., last night to start his club on its spring training stint.

Riding to the depot, Southworth reflected a bit on his managerial chore, and remembered back in '29 when he bossed the Cardinals during the last half of a disastrous campaign that had started out well enough.

"I wasn't a good manager," he said. "I was too iron-handed. I acted like a dictator and you can't treat ball players that way. Then, too, many of those Cardinals that year had played alongside of me. That was mighty tough—for me and the players, too.

"I don't believe in bawling out a player before the whole club. If one of the boys makes a mistake it's best to go to him and talk it over by ourselves.

"Sometimes I ask a player who has made a mistake if it's okay to talk it over in front of the other players as an educational lesson. 'Sure,' he'll say.

"You can't beat down players these days. McGraw did it and got away with it. But I'm not a McGraw."

Miss MacPherson Leads in Novice Figure Skating

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Mabel MacPherson of Philadelphia took first place in the ladies' school figure event for novices in the opening of the National Figure Skating championship meet at the Chicago Arena yesterday.

Cutting graceful and intricate designs on the ice, this 18-year-old entry, holder of the eastern junior championship, got the judges' decision over Patricia Sonnekson of Denver, Colo. Third place honors went to Margaret Grant of St. Paul, Minn.

Although her success gives her considerable advantage over her rivals, Miss MacPherson will face another test before she can take the national championship of her class. The lady novices will return to the ice for the free skating competition. The judges base their rankings 60 per cent on school figures and 40 per cent on free skating.

Richard More of Buffalo, N. Y., took the lead in the struggle for the men's novice title by earning first place in the school figures. Marcus Nelson, Oakland, Calif., took second prize. More was the Eastern Junior champion of 1941 and third in last season's national novice event. The men of the novice division also will return to the ice for their free skating.

College Polo

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—The intercollegiate indoor polo tournament will be held at West Point beginning March 7, graduate manager of athletics, Major Lawrence McC. (Biff) Jones, has announced.

Princeton will meet Cornell and Yale will play Penn Military College the opening day. The following Wednesday, March 11, Army will engage the Yale-P. M. C. winner, with the victor going into the finals, March 14, against the winner of the Princeton-Cornell encounter.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 19

National League

Detroit 6, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 6, Boston 4.

American League

Indianapolis 7, Providence 4.
Washington 3, Buffalo 0.

American Association

Kansas City 5, Forth Worth 2.

Eastern Amateur League

Johnstown 6, River Vale 4.

Women's Squash Final

Edith Lyman and Maryette Coxe will meet in the finals of the women's state class C squash racquets championship next Tuesday evening at the University Club.

Sports Here and There

By the Associated Press

San Fernando, Calif.—Twilight baseball will be introduced to West Coast fans March 4 in an exhibition game between the Philadelphia Athletics and the Seattle Rainiers.

The game will start at 4:30 p. m.

* * *

Los Angeles—The University of Southern California has given Justin (Sam) Barry another contract to coach its football team for the 1942 season. Barry succeeded the late Howard Jones last year.

University officials said the Trojans would carry on the regular athletic program in 1942-43 and augment it as much as possible to give all students physical fitness.

* * *

Boulder, Colo.—Maybe this is why sophomore Heath Nuckolls so coolly sank the two free throws that gave Colorado its 49-48 cage win over Utah.

Capt. Bob Doll told the youngster there were two minutes left to play. In reality there were just three seconds.

* * *

Birmingham, Ala.—Bobby Riggs defeated Frank Kovacs, 6—3, 8—6, and Don Budge downed Fred Perry, 6—4, 6—4, here in matches staged by the touring professional tennis troupe.

* * *

Durham, N. C.—Chances are the new queen of American badminton will be a brunette.

Thelma Kingsbury, the blonde Englishwoman who dominated play in the national tournaments, is ineligible to play in the U. S. championships here April 2-4. All leading candidates for her crown are dark heads.

A new six-year residence rule governing foreign-born players will bar Miss Kingsbury from competition.

* * *

New York—The Middle Atlantic Skating Association has changed the flag symbol for ice skating to a green ball on a white field.

The new emblem, suggested by Everett M. Vassar, Brooklyn, and George Eckhardt, Jersey City, N. J., was selected in a contest. The old symbol—a white flag with a red ball in the center—was discarded after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

* * *

Boston—Mrs. Weston W. Adams, wife of the youthful President of the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, made her second venture into sports today by taking over a vice-presidency of the hockey club.

* * *

Cambridge, Mass.—Roy Cochran, the Indiana University flash, is ready for one more competitive effort before hanging up his spikes to enter service at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Cochran, who has been working out at Harvard, competes in the special New York A. C. 500.

* * *

Worcester, Mass.—Prof. Percy Carpenter, athletic director at Worcester Tech, announced that the freshman rule, installed only last fall at the college, would be dropped at once for the duration of the war. Baseball coach Bob Pritchard reaps the first benefit.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 19

East

Moravian 46, Elizabethtown 24
Clarion 32, Thiel 50.
R. I. College 75, Springfield 50.
Salem 83, Bethany (W. Va.) 49.
Glenville 54, Davis-Elkins 45.
Clark 71, Upsala 48.

South

Davidson 34, Furman 29 (overtime).
Georgia Tech 49, Georgia 29.
Duke 58, Wake Forest 51.
Centre 33, Berea 30.
Ouachita 34, Arkansas Tchrs 52.
Mexico City YMCA 40, Hampton 31.
Loyola (N. Orl.) 52, La. College 46.
La. State 48, Tulane 44 (overtime).
Mississippi State 33, Alabama 32.
Wofford 44, Charleston 32.
Juniata 46, Bridgewater 18.

Midwest

Michigan Normal 61, N. Michigan 58.
Dubuque 42, Buena Vista 40.
Lawrence Tech 56, Illinois Tech 42.
St. Louis 40, Washington 39.
Calvin 61, De Sales 49.
Dayton 55, Wittenberg 50.
Capital 48, Heidelberg 41.
Muskingum 45, Denison 39.
Ohio 57, Marietta 46.
Miami (Ohio) 62, Wilmington 38.
Akron 58, Kent State 39.
Iowa Wesleyan 44, Penn College 29.
Drury 34, William Jewell 24.
Indiana State 71, Varparaiso 33.
Manchester 50, Anderson 40.
W. Kentucky Tchrs 41, Evansville 40.
W. Illinois Tchrs 49, Carthage 43.
Lake Forest 48, Wheaton 30.
St. Benedict's 47, Wichita 28.
Missouri Valley 46, Tarkio 30.
Phillips 42, Northwestern (Okla.) 24.

West

East Texas 48, Stephen F. Austin 21.
New Mexico Aggies 38, New Mexico 34.
W. Texas 87, Arizona State (Tempe) 39.
Texas Tech 49, Arizona 42.
Abilene Christian 43, McMurry 29.
Hardin-Simmons 44, Ariz. S. (F'staff) 38.
Chico State 49, California Aggies 34.
Puget Sound 51, Pacific (Ore.) 37.

Red Wings And Amerks Still Tied

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	24	14	5	49	147	118
Boston	21	13	5	47	122	90
Toronto	22	12	3	47	121	94
Chicago	20	15	3	43	117	102
Brooklyn	14	24	1	29	108	137
Detroit	13	23	3	29	106	123
Montreal	12	25	3	26	95	146

By the Associated Press

The Brooklyn Americans and the Detroit Red Wings didn't untie their fifth-place tie in the National Hockey League last night, but they boosted themselves to a slightly more comfortable distance from the cellar.

Brooklyn downed the wobbly Boston Bruins, 6-4, while the Red Wings swamped the Chicago Black Hawks, 6-1.

Not only did the triumphs increase from one to three points the margin between the two winners and the tail-end Montreal Canadiens, but Brooklyn's victory kept the stumbling New York Rangers in sole possession of the league lead.

Tied for Second

The Rangers, idle until Sunday, are two points ahead of Boston and the Toronto Maple Leafs, still tied for second, four points above Chicago.

The Bruins had the lead three times at Madison Square Garden last night, but couldn't hold it, and tossed away three goals to the Americans on bad passes.

Mel Hill scored once for Brooklyn when he intercepted a pass from Desse Smith of the Bruins. Murph Chamberlain added another for the Amerks by beating the Bruins to a loose puck, and the final goal of the night was credited to Billy Benson of Brooklyn, although Dutch Hiller accidentally knocked the puck into his own cage.

Flash Hollett, who returned to his old spot as center, paced the Boston attack with two goals and assisted in one by Hiller. Harvey Jackson tallied the fourth.

Snapped Streak

At Detroit, the Wings scored three times in six minutes of the second period and added three more in the last stanza, snapping Chicago's three-game winning streak.

Rookie Jerry Brown led the Detroit scoring with two goals for his share of the work in his fourth major league game. Don Grosso, Jack Stewart, Eddie Wares and Mud Bruneteau chipped in with one goal each.

Doug Bentley bagged the lone Chicago tally with only three minutes of playing time left, spoiling goalie Johnny Mowers' bid for his fifth shutout of the season.

Princeton Nine Books 18 Games

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Princeton's varsity baseball team, Eastern Intercollegiate champions in 1941, will play eight games at home and 10 away this spring.

The schedule announced by R. Kenneth Fairman, director of athletics, listed 12 league contests, including twin bills with Dartmouth and Pennsylvania and an exhibition game with the Newark Bears of the International League.

The schedule: April 6-7, open; 10, Lehigh; 11, Lafayette; 13, Newark Bears; 14, Rutgers; 18, Harvard; 22, Columbia; 25, Cornell, at Ithaca; 28, Fordham at New York; 30, Dartmouth (2) at Hanover.

May 5, open; 8, Cornell; 9, Rutgers at New Brunswick; 13, Columbia at New York; 16, Pennsylvania (2) at Philadelphia; 23, Harvard at Cambridge; June 8, Yale at New Haven; 13, Yale.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Gls For	Gls Agst
Johnstown	29	15	5	63	201	165
Boston	28	14	5	61	204	151
New York	28	16	5	61	225	162
Washington	21	23	5	47	196	213
Baltimore	20	26	4	44	196	217
River Vale	14	29	4	32	142	190
Atlantic City	13	32	0	30	184	230

Boardwalk Cup Standing

New York	11	5	3	25	94	59
Johnstown	12	6	1	25	81	63
Washington	8	9	2	18	72	80
Atlantic City	8	9	0	16	66	74
Baltimore	7	11	2	16	71	85
Boston	7	9	1	15	58	65
River Vale	6	10	1	13	54	70

Cornell, Dartmouth Busy In Eastern Cage League

Cornell and Dartmouth, deadlocked at the top of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League for the fourth time this season, will each play away from home this week end against two quintets currently tied for third place. Six games have been listed for tomorrow, while two more are scheduled on Monday evening.

In the battles involving the leaders, the champion Indians are expected to have the easier time, for they play a return contest with the Pennsylvania team which they topped by a 75-to-31 count last month. However, the Quakers have rallied well from that terrific setback and are never easy to beat in the Palestra. They took an overtime game from Yale at New Haven on Wednesday and will do their best to make trouble for the Green. The meeting of the timber-topping centers, Chuck Viguers and Jim Olsen, should be a highlight of the encounter.

Cornell is looking for and will be provided with plenty of opposition at Princeton. The Tigers must find a way to stop Bill Stewart, Big Red forward who has dumped in 52 points for the Ithacans in his last three league games, while the visitors must halt the intricate Nassau attack which last week outscored Dartmouth from the floor and has averaged 52 points in five contests. Center Dick Mayo and George Lawry, sophomore forward, are the leading scorers on the Orange and Black entry. The advantage of familiar surroundings should give a thin edge to Princeton.

Harvard, always hard to beat on its own floor, will entertain Columbia and may stop the Lions, despite its 56-44 loss to the New Yorkers earlier this month. Both teams are improving, although their over-all averages for the season are still well below the .500 mark. A primary factor in the Crimson's difficulties is that Ed Buckley and Joe Romano, who accounted for 221 points between them last year, have been playing only intermittently and their total after six games is only 44 markers. It was announced on Wednesday that Romano's leg injury would force him to drop the sport for the balance of the season.

Dartmouth, incidentally, can give much credit for its half interest in first place today to its foul-shooting ability. The official records from Hanover indicate that in the game with Princeton last week, each team had 23 free tosses. The Green converted 19 times, Princeton made 11. Six players, including four of the five who started for the Tigers, went out of the contest on four personals.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	W	L	Pct	Pts	O. P.
Cornell	6	1	.857	298	224
Dartmouth	6	1	.857	348	244
Pennsylvania	3	3	.500	266	227
Princeton	3	3	.500	261	232
Columbia	1	4	.200	178	220
Harvard	1	5	.167	242	275
Yale	1	6	.143	266	343

Jack Burns New Playing Manager Of Braves' Farm

Irving "Jack" Burns, the Cambridge boy who made good in the big leagues as first baseman of first the St. Louis Browns and later the Detroit Tigers, today signed to manage the Braves' Bradford farm club in the Pony League. The announcement was made by Secretary John Quinn of the Boston club.

Burns returned to organized baseball after finishing last season with the independent Lynn Frasiers. After starting with the Jersey City International League outfit, he came back to New England to accept what appeared to be a more attractive offer.

Who's Who in Baseball reveals that Burns signed his first professional contract with the Pittsburgh team back in 1928, but did not see action until shifted to Brockton in the old New England League later the same year. Picked up by the Browns he was farmed to Tulsa in 1929 and Wichita Falls the following season, hitting .337 with the former and .356 with the latter.

Burns joined the American League outfit late in '30 and the next spring became regular first baseman. He remained at Sportsman's Park until early 1936, when he was sold to the Tigers to replace the injured Hank Greenberg. After that he made stops at Toledo, Toronto, San Francisco and Jersey City before going to Lynn. He managed Toronto for a while, finally being succeeded by Tony Lazzeri.

Sports Around the Hub

Bobby Doerr Accepts Terms

Signed 1942 Red Sox contracts continue to pour in, indicating that Eddie Collins and Tom Yawkey are having little difficulty in the holdout line. The arrival of Bobby Doerr's document, with signature affixed, this afternoon brought the satisfied list to a 20 total and left only 11 men outside the fold. Yank Terry, the San Diego graduate, became the 11th pitcher to join the parade late yesterday. Doerr, who has been the regular Red Sox second baseman since 1937, is driving to camp with Mrs. Doerr.

The list of unsigned Red Sox now includes only three pitchers, one catcher, four infielders and three outfielders. Of the hurlers—Ken Chase, Tex Hughson and Mike Ryba—only Ryba is known to be seeking more money. On the other end of the battery, Frankie Pytlak is still missing.

Jim Tabor leaves for the South this week end with Johnny Orlando, but the third baseman is unsigned. Other infielders outside the fold are Jimmy Foxx, Skeeter Newsome and Johnny Pesky. Their status is not known, as the club will not discuss contracts with the press. Ted Williams is unsigned, but he is supposed to be headed for the Army. Dom Di Maggio and Lou Finney, too, have not been heard from, but there is still plenty of time before the reporting hour.

* * *

The Braves are behind the Red Sox in the contract signing race, but only because Bob Quinn put most of his in the mail later. George Diehl, Hartford rookie, became the fourth pitcher to accept terms yesterday. The others are Will Donovan, Dick Errickson and Warren Spahn. Phil Masi and John Stats are the satisfied catchers. Tony Cuccinello, Lou Gremp and Sibby Sisti are the infielders in line. Tommy Holmes and Chet Ross are the outfielders. Bob Quinn rarely has any trouble with holdouts.

* * *

Twelve Harvard sports teams will compete in 19 contests this week end in the heaviest scheduling of the winter season. The home card is featured by two varsity basketball games, two varsity hockey contests and a varsity wrestling meet. Earl Brown's cage team meets Columbia in an Eastern League game tomorrow evening, and goes against West Point here Monday. The hockey team meets Dartmouth at the Skating Club tomorrow and West Point there Monday. The wrestlers face Penn on Monday.

* * *

Chess and checker players throughout western Massachusetts and the Connecticut Valley will hold their 22d annual championship meet at the Springfield Y.M.C.A. beginning at 11 a. m. on Monday and continuing through the afternoon and evening. Both skilled players and beginners will participate.

* * *

Briefs. . . . The M. I. T. basketball team entertains Bates this evening in the Tech Hangar. . . . If another hour is added to Eastern War Time, the Braves will start their games at either 6:45 or 7 o'clock. . . . Framingham high won the Bay State cage league crown by beating Natick, 54-38. . . . The Navy Recruiting Station's newly-formed basketball team, the Yoemen, held its first practice last night on the Boston Y. M. C. A. court. The team plays its first game on Feb. 28 against Dennison Club at Framingham. The Salem C. Y. O. team will be played March 7. . . . Stutz Modzelewski of Rhode Island State tallied 21 points in a 75-50 triumph over Springfield last night to swell his four-year record scoring total to 1619.

* * *

Tufts varsity and freshman track teams will meet Brown at Providence tomorrow afternoon. . . . Dartmouth is sending a ski squad to the Intercollegiate Ski Union meet at Middlebury, Vt., this week end. . . . Several local players, including H. Sherman Howes of the Union Boat Club and Harold Kaese of the University Club, seeded one and two, left today for Buffalo, N. Y., and the national squash racquets championship tourney. . . . Boston College send its one-mile relay quartet to the New York A. C. meet tomorrow, then competes in the New England A. A. U. indoor meet at Tufts on Monday. . . . The Boston Swimming Association will be well represented in the annual Y. M. C. A. meet Monday evening.

Stevens Ready To Help Game

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Mal Stevens, New York University football coach, is prepared to resign or coach without pay if it means the difference between retaining or dropping football at the university, the student publication, "Heights Daily News," says.

University officials have under consideration a plan to abolish varsity football, which suffered financially in recent years.

The newspaper quoted Stevens as saying he would "gladly take any cut in salary commensurate with the situation," adding that if necessary he would either resign or coach without pay.

Jeanne Cline, 18-year-old golf star, has graduated from high school in Bloomington, Ill., and has started her quest of 1942 national honors.

One Nice Part of Baseball

Wide World

Yankees Vacation in South Before Training

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Enjoying Florida's sunshine and the breezes from the Gulf of Mexico as they vacation with their families before starting the baseball training season are these two well-known major leaguers—Vernon "Lefty" Gomez and Joe Di Maggio of the Yankees. Pictured on the beach near their adjoining cottages are, left to right, Gomez and his daughter, Verona; Mrs. Gomez, Di Maggio and Mrs. Di Maggio.

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BOSTON GARDEN

New Films in Boston and Hollywood—Week-End Radio Prospects

'Man Who Came to Dinner' On Screen at Metropolitan

Sheridan Whiteside, that bearded bundle of invective, has been tracked down by an intrepid Hollywood camera unit headed not by Frank Buck but by Director William Keighley. The present result is that "The Man Who Came to Dinner" arrived Thursday at the Metropolitan. The fuller significance is that the 100,000,000 or so Americans who did not see the George S. Kaufman-Moss comedy on the stage will now be able to acquaint themselves with the fabulous behavior of a littérateur said to resemble Alexander Woollcott.

Julius J. and Phillip G. Epstein have done their best to make the parlor game look like a moving picture. But when your central character is confined to a wheel chair and one room, the only possibility is to photograph him from as many angles as possible. This, Tony Gaudio has done. The malicious gleam in Sheri's eye, the menacing flash of teeth when he snarls insults, and the gnashing of his beard make what amounts to an indelible impression on the screen. In place of action, the authors and directors have wisely retained much of the dialogue which playgoers from New York to San Francisco found hilarious.

Monty Woolley's playing of Sheridan Whiteside has become something of a small legend in the theater. The film reproduces the legend in a series of close-ups which do not exactly emphasize the gentle aspects of Whiteside's character. But this will not prevent the story's being found hugely funny to most filmgoers. Incidentally, the play has necessarily been modified but it still retains some rough passages.

One feels that Bette Davis must have accepted the role of the secretary, Maggie Cutler, for the fun of the thing, as it is scarcely more than a supporting part, but she plays it efficiently and with honest feeling. Ann Sheridan, as the glamour girl imported by Whiteside to break off Maggie's romance with Bert Jefferson, is fabulous in her own way. Richard Travis is suitably cast as the likable Bert. Billie Burke and Grant Mitchell play the host and hostess. Ruth Vivian and Mary Wickes (both from the original Broadway cast), Reginald Gardiner, and Jimmy Durante are prominent in what amounts to a sort of prolonged and derisive practical joke.

"Steel Against the Sky," the companion feature, is a story about bridge-builders in general and about two brothers in particular who are in love with the same girl. Lloyd Nolan, Alexis Smith, and Craig Stevens are in the cast.

* * *

'Johnny Eager'

"Johnny Eager" introduced a new story of gangsterism, brutality, and murder to the screen at the State and Orpheum Thursday. The gangster film itself is regrettable enough. Even more baleful is the gangster melodrama which pretends to a "psychological" approach by having the gangster's only pal "analyze" him and by such devices as ornamenting the outlaw's luxurious apartment with suggestive portraits and statuary.

The screen play by John Lee Mahin and Edward Grant hammers, with monotonous repetition, at the fact that its cynical hero has never stooped to kindness. When the daughter (Lana Turner) of a wealthy public prosecutor (Edward Arnold) enters his life, Eager intends using her as he has other mistresses. He "frames" the girl for murder and then blackmails her father into letting him open a dog racing track. But when he suspects that he has "gone soft," he socks the heroine in the jaw, delivers her safely to her former fiancé, and concludes his career in a blaze of gunfire.

Films like "Johnny Eager" are contrived to suggest situations which the Hays office discountenances, while remaining technically within the code. In addition to some tear shedding by strong men to show that this is an emotional drama, a final spurious note is provided in the form of a scene in which the gangster's drunken pal (Van Heflin), cradling the late Mr. Eager in his arms, says, "He would have climbed the highest mountain if he had started on the right trail. . . ." Or words to that effect.

The companion feature is "Hay Foot," another of Hal Roach's streamlined comedies, with William Tracy, Joe Sawyer, Elyse Knox, and James Gleason, in a story which is cast in somewhat similar vein to "Tanks a Million."

Wide World

Scene From Gluck's Opera, "Orfeo"

To be presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Metropolitan Theater, Monday evening, March 23.

New Producers at RKO Studios

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Inspired perhaps by the success of Orson Welles with "Citizen Kane," RKO-Radio Studios will branch out in the next few weeks with three pictures to be produced by men who have never before made a commercial picture. One of them, Pare Lorentz, has made several documentary films; the other two, Jed Harris and Damon Runyon, have never previously had anything to do with movie making.

Mr. Runyon's stories, of course, have long been used for picture material; and it is to one of these, "Little Pinks," that he will turn for the first of his productions. A veteran script writer, Leonard Spiegelglass, helped the new producer put the material into shape for the cameras, and the shooting date is now set as April 10. The story, in its movie version, will be known as "It Comes Up Love."

Henry Fonda will have the male lead, with Lucille Ball, in her first dramatic role, opposite him. Miss Ball has been considered very successful in some recent dramatic radio work, and will now be given an opportunity to try the same sort of things for her home studio.

Mr. Runyon, who searched for some time for a leading lady, believes Miss Ball has been wasted in her slapstick comedy parts—as do many other people here—and was instrumental in having her tested for his picture. Mr. Runyon also had complete authority about who should direct his picture, and chose for this job Irving Reis, who has been doing well enough with B pictures to warrant this transfer to an A production.

* * *

Jed Harris, following the completion of his picture, as yet untitled, will return to Broadway to produce two stage shows. Mr. Harris has turned down more offers to make films than perhaps any other Broadway producer. His friendship with Sol Lesser, who produced the movie version of "Our Town," has brought him here; but how long he will stay and whether he will return after the present venture he either does not know or will not say.

His film story has been given to the RKO executives to read, but beyond the fact that Milt Gross did the script, and that it will be a modern comedy with an army background, very little is known.

* * *

Not much more is known of Pare Lorentz' venture, though considerably more is known of Mr. Lorentz' picture-making abilities. He made "The River" and "The Plough That Broke the Plains," and was long a critic of films and a writer about the making of films for such magazines as Judge, Vanity Fair, Harper's, Scribner's, and the Forum.

Lorentz' pictures have always been distinguished by his conviction that music should be a full collaborator and not a mere background.

"A fine picture," he says, "is really a symphony, playing to the eye as well as to the ear for its emotional investiture."

Writing, directing, and producing films for the Government for six years, he traveled 250,000 miles through 47 States.

Work Projects Administration

"The Original Mazurka"

Item in the exhibition, "Dancing Through Two Centuries, 1740-1940," at the Museum of the City of New York.

Two Centuries of Dance

A comprehensive exhibit of "Dancing Through Two Centuries 1740-1940," is now on view at the Museum of the City of New York, at Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred Third and One Hundred Fourth streets. It was opened on Feb. 11 and will run to May 3.

The exhibition, prepared in cooperation with the Dance Archives of the Museum of Modern Art, consists of some 700 prints, photographs, playbills, books, costumes, and memorabilia relative to different phases of dance as it has occurred in New York City. Divided in the several classifications of ballet, social, theater, and concert dance, the display includes rare items from the Museum's own files, and from the important collections of George Chaffee, Lincoln Kirstein, Allison Delarue, and Helmut Ripperger.

The dates 1740-1940 have been chosen arbitrarily, as the earliest item in the collection is the first advertisement of a dancing school in New York, printed in the New York Journal of July 4, 1737. Of this early period there are advertisements, announcements, and playbills of current social and professional dancing.

In the Mercury for Sept. 24, 1759, W. C. Hulett announces that "he takes this method to acquaint the Gentlemen and Ladies of this Town that he cannot get a Room for a Dancing School this winter, but will attend at their own Houses, if they will honor him with their commands."

Lithographs and playbills record the popularity of the European ballet and opera dances of the early eighteen hundreds, climaxed by the success of Fanny Elisler in 1840-42.

Miss Ellsler's first New York engagement lasted 22 weeks on alternate dates.

"The Black Crook," produced in 1866, was the first great extravaganza and the forerunner of the modern musical comedy and burlesque. Costume designs and pictures of the premières danseuses, such as Bonfanti and Sengalli (of The Black Crook) and many of the later spectacles show how New York audiences delighted in this form of entertainment. Music sheet covers, dance tickets, invitations, and a costume worn at the famous Prince of Wales Ball (1860) illustrate New York's social dancing from before the advent of the polka in 1844 through the days of the frenzied new dances of the early nineteen hundred's.

Photographs, programs, a costume worn by Ruth St. Denis in one of her Nautch dances, and other material show the trend of concert and interpretive dance from Isadora Duncan to the present.

Of special interest in the exhibition are two small bronzes by Malvina Hoffman, the first person in the United States to do Russian dancers in sculpture. They show Pavlowa as "La Peri," with Novikoff, and as "L'Orientale." Other portrait sculptures on view are figures of Nijinsky and Fokine by de Rosales, and several bisque figures, including one of Fanny Ellsler.

An entire section illustrates the work of outstanding modern artists including various dramatic actors who have added dancing to their roles.

NBC

Paul Muni

To be narrator of the second "This Is War," all-network morale program, Saturday, at 7 p. m.

Koussevitzky to Conduct Philharmonic Concert on Air

The Weed-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The concert hour featuring Lucille Manners, soprano, Ross Graham, baritone, and Frank Black's Orchestra, tonight will trace its 15-year history as the oldest sponsored program now on the air. NBC-WNAC at 8 p. m.

Donald Nelson, American war production head, is to be heard in a special introductory speech to a March of Time presentation, "Freetown, U. S. A.," depicting the wartime pattern of a typical American city, Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m. Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, will be heard later over the same network combination speaking on "To Date—and Tomorrow" before the Chicago Better Business Bureau dinner, Blue-WBZ, 10:15 p. m.

Kate Smith's variety hour to originate from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in Chicago, with talks by the officers, and music by Lieut. Commander. "Eddie" Peabody, banjoist. Miss Smith also inaugurates a "Citation of the Week" feature commemorating the deed of someone in service. CBS-WEEI at 8 p. m.

Saturday

"This Is War," all-network program, is to have Paul Muni as narrator, with celebrity guests, in "The White House and the War," CBS-WEEI, Blue-WBZ, NBC-WNAC, MBS-WAAB, 7 p. m.

A pre-holiday production is to present a tribute to the R. O. T. C., "America Is Americans," with Charles Kullman and Marion Claire, soloists, MBS-WAAB, 8:30 p. m.

Edgar Snow, foreign correspondent familiar with the Far East, is to be heard CBS-WEEI at 1 p. m.; Joseph Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia, is to be interviewed by Prof. John T. Frederick, CBS-WEEI, 2:05 p. m.; the Junior Air Reserve is to be officially launched on the Air Youth for Defense series, NBC-WNAC, 4:30 p. m.; a talk on "War Policy for American Schools" is scheduled from the San Francisco convention of the National Association of School Administrators, CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.; and the Veteran Wireless Operators are to honor Sergeant Joseph L. Lockard, who is credited with detecting the approach of Japanese planes in the Pearl Harbor attack, NBC-WNAC, 10:15 p. m.

A prize winning composition by a youthful composer pianist, Andre Mathieu's Concertino for Piano and Orchestra, is to be given its air première during the Young People's Concert of the Philharmonic, CBC-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.; Verdi's "Aïda," with Norina Greco, Frederick Jagel, Bruna Castagna, Lansing Hatfield, and John Charles Thomas, is to be the radiocast Metropolitan Opera matinee, Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m.; Boris Koutzen's "Valley Forge," a work of holiday significance, and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5 in E Minor, are to be played by the Cleveland Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.; the Rochester Civic Orchestra is to play the second and fourth movements of Berlioz' "Symphonie Fantastique," his "Petite Pastorale," and Borodin's "Polovetzian Dances," Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m. Adolph Busch, violinist, is to be soloist in a Beethoven program in the "America Preferred" musicale, MBS-WAAB, 10:15 p. m.

Sunday

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will make one of his infrequent guest and air appearances when he conducts the regular Sunday radiocast concert of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Koussevitzky has programmed Shostakovitch's Fifth Symphony, Ravel's Second "Daphnis and Chloe" Suite, and Corelli's Suite for Strings. CBS-WEEI, at 3 p. m.

Erno Rapee continues his Mahler Festival, conducting the Fifth Symphony, sometimes called the "Giant," for orchestra alone. Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m. The Metropolitan Auditions will conduct one of the semi-final rounds to determine the 1942 winners of contracts with the opera. NBC-WNAC, 5 p. m. Lansing Hatfield, bass-baritone, is to sing Tchaikovsky's "Pilgrim Song," and La Touche-Robinson's "Ballad for Americans," in the Sunday Evening Hour, Victor Kolar, conducting. CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Those with FM (frequency modulation) receivers may dial the second complete concert of the Boston String Orchestra, Jules Wolffers conducting, from the New England Mutual Auditorium. Rose Dirman, soprano, is to be soloist in the first Boston hearing of Britten's "Les Illuminations." Mozart's familiar "Little Serenade" and Elgar's Serenade for Strings will be played by the orchestra. W43B and W39B, 8:30 p. m.

Premiere of a new defense morale program, "Daughters of Uncle Sam," is to introduce on the air a new all-girl orchestra of 35, directed by B. A. Rolfe. Other "daughters of Uncle Sam" in various endeavors will be invited to make weekly appeals for service groups to whom the program will be dedicated, Blue-WBZ, 7:30 p. m.

George Kaufman, American playwright, is to emcee a. "Keep 'Em Rolling" program which is to offer scenes from Maxwell Anderson's "Valley Forge," with Lieut. James Stewart and Claude Rains, also songs by Mary Jane Walsh, Broadway singer, MBS-WAAB, 10:30 p. m.

"Ghost Story," starring Elliott Lewis as an aircraft worker, is scheduled by Arch Oboler for his "Plays for Americans" series, NBC-WNAC, 4:30 p. m. Kay Kyser, Betty Grable and James Gleason are to be featured in an air version of the film, "Love Is News," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Joseph Davies, former Ambassador to the U. S. S. R., and author of "Mission to Moscow," is to discuss "Is Russia the Key to Allied Victory?" Reviewing Stand, W43B and W39B, 11 a. m., MBS-WAAB, 4 p. m. Lord Chesterfield's "Letters to His Son," a manual of deportment, are to be discussed in "Invitation to Learning," WEEI, 1:30 p. m. Governor Saltonstall and Federal Judges Magruder, Wyzanski, and Ford are the scheduled speakers on the Brotherhood Week program of the Massachusetts Committee Conference of Christians and Jews, WEEI, 12:30 p. m. The impact of the war on school programs is to be discussed by Ray Lyman Wilbur, George F. Zook, and Floyd Reeves in Round Table, NBC-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

Paul V. McNutt, Eli L. Oliver, Governor Broughton, N. C., and Representative Disney, Okla., are to participate in an American Forum discussion of "How Shall We Provide for Displaced War Industry Workers?" MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m. Sergeant Alvin York, World War hero and subject of a film, is to be heard speaking in CBS's "They Live Forever" program, WEEI, 10.30 p. m.

Monday

President Roosevelt is to be heard in an all-network talk beginning at 10 p. m. All local network stations are to air it.

Arthur Godfrey is to launch a new network series, "Victory Begins at Home," offering consumer advice on conservation, CBS-WEEI, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 11 a. m.

A new romantic team will be on the air when Myrna Loy and Charles Boyer are co-starred in "Appointment for Love," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Familiar classical musical allusions to birds and animals are to be featured by Rudolph Ganz conducting the Young People's Concert, CBS-WEEI, 3:45 p. m.

Tuesday

Fabien Sevitzky is to launch a new series of radiocast concerts conducting the first of four programs with his Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra. He has chosen the Prelude to the Third Act of Wagner's "Tristan," Roy Harris' "Acceleration," and Borodin's "Prince Igor" Overture, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky

To conduct the radiocast Sunday concert of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Sunday, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

On the Stage

"Watch on the Rhine" gives its 376th and final New York performance at the Martin Beck Theater on Saturday evening. The Lillian Hellman play will open a two-season tour at the Locust Street Theater, Philadelphia, on Monday, Feb. 23. Herman Shumlin's production won the Drama Critics' Circle Award for 1940-41 and was chosen for the annual Washington "command performance" this season. Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians, and George Coulouris play leading roles.

* * *

Stewart Chaney has been engaged to take charge of the setting and lighting for the "One Woman Theater" performance by Marianne Lorraine on Saturday evening, Feb. 28, in Town Hall.

* * *

Ed Wynn is reported working on a new musical comedy which may be ready for production this season.

Boston Dance Notes

Miriam Marmein and her company, now touring the west as far as Minnesota, will give the final performance of her touring season in Boston on March 5.

A Pavlova Memorial Concert will be given by Senia and Regina Russakoff in the Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street, on Friday evening, Feb. 27, at 8:30.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"The Student Prince," presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Barbara Scully, Robert Davis, Lloyd Harris, Jay Presson, Delmar Poppen, Nina Varia and others. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"Under This Roof," by Herbert B. Ehrmann. Presented by Russell Lewis and Rita Hassan. Featuring Barbara O'Neil, Russell Hardie, Louise Galloway and Harlan Briggs. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last performance Saturday night.)

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"Out of Town," by Thornton Wilder. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
New England Conservatory Student Concert. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. "Minstrel Days." 3:35, 6:10 and 9.

Exeter—
"Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 1:55, 5, 8:10. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elizabeth Bergner. 3:15, 6:20, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore. 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston and Martha O'Driscoll. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodward, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Belle Starr," Gene Tierney. 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 2:50, 6:30, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan, Alexis Smith and Craig Stevens. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "The Man Who Came to Dinner" Bette Davis, Jimmy Durante and Ann Sheridan. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:15.

Modern—
"Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:30. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple, Herbert Marshall and Laraine Day. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:10.

Paramount—
"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston and Martha O'Driscoll. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—
"What's Cookin'," Andrews Sisters and Woody Herman. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55, 10:25. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:15.
Scollay: 'Sundown' Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple, Herbert Marshall and Laraine Day. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50.

South Station Theater—
"Three Travelogues," "Pete Smith Specialty," "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood," "Screen Snapshots," "The Origin of Everyday Customs," "Unusual Occupations," "Carl Hoff and Band," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Hay Foot," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer and Noah Beery, Jr. 11:55 a. m., 3, 6:05, 9:10. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Telepix—
"International Forum," "Will Democracy Survive," "Safeguarding Military Information," "Carl Hoffer and Orchestra," "Fitzpatrick Travelogue," "Popular Science" "Screen Snapshots," Disney cartoon and 20 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Mr. Wise Guy," with East End Kids. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:40. "Submarine Patrol," Richard Greene, Preston Foster and Nancy Kelly. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50.

Uptown—
"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 2:45, 6:15, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—
"All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 1, 4:35, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Flying Cadets," Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Beau Geste," Gary Cooper and Ray Milland. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Jane Frazee.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.
Regent: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Mercy Island," Ray Middleton. 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontain. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Night of January 16th," Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren Williams. 2:05, 5:10, 8:11. "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Brookline Village: "Dumbo," 2, 7, 10:10. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:50, 5:05, 8:08.
Cleveland Circle: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville and Ray McDonald. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. "The Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "H. M. Pulham, Esq., Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "Target for Tonight." 2 and 8.
Scollay: 'Sundown' Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple, Herbert Marshall and Laraine Day. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50.
University: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 2:45, 6:10, 9:25. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Appointment for Tonight," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Swing It, Soldier." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Wings Over Honolulu." 2, Evenings, 7:30-11.
Strand: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 3:27, 9:27. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:45 and 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 2:55, 8:16. "Free and Easy." 1:50, 7:10, 4:59.
Park: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "H. M. Pulman, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr, Robert Young. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 3:10, 9:25. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:54, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. "K-33," Paul Cavanaugh and Greta Nissen. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 2:30, 8:15. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:40, 4:52, 8:04. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 2:55, 6:07, 9:19.
Maplewood: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Gay Falcon." George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Marry the Boss' Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 8:20. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Jean Bennett. 3:20, 7, 9:45.
Orpheum: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and George Sanders. 3:20, 8:20. "Lone Wolf's Secret," W. William. 2:05, 7:05, 9:55.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Felleway: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 1:30 and 8.
Medford: "One Foot in Heaven." Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:30, 8:10, "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 4:05, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 3:15, 9. "The Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles and Lynn Bari. 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. "The Devil Pays Off," Ona Massen. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "A Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Wolf Man," Claude Rains and Warren William. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 2, Evenings 8.
Boulevard: "Wolf Man," Claude Rains and Warren William. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downes. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. "Girl in the News." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Preston Foster. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Top Sergeant Mulligan," N. Pendleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Flying Cadets," William Gargan and Peggy Moran. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Week-End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 3:07, 7:52. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 3:27, 9:12.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren Williams. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," Leon Errol. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 1:40, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK!
HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY
WALTER PIDGEON • MAUREEN O'HARA
DONALD CRISP
Directed by JOHN FORD
Co-Feature
"NIAGARA FALLS"
MARJORIE WOODWORTH
Extra! WALT DISNEY DONALD DUCK Cartoon

LOEW'S STATE
KEN. 3666
THE BEST IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT
LIB. 3491
and ORPHEUM

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bette DAVIS • Ann SHERIDAN • Monte WOOLLEY
"The Man Who Came to Dinner"
Plus "Steel Against the Sky"

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT • Last 3 Times • Eves. 8:30 • Mat. Tom'w
GALA FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT!
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
STUDENT PRINCE
With the Famous Singing Male Chorus
Evs. 55c to $2.20; Sat. Mat. 55c to $1.65 (Tax Incl.)

PLYMOUTH • Last 3 Times • Eves. 8:30 • Mat. Tom'w
RUSSELL LEWIS and RITA HASSAN present
UNDER THIS ROOF
By Herbert B. Ehrmann
with Barbara O'Neil
Evs. 55c-$2.75
Sat. Mat. 55c-$1.65

WILBUR — LAST 3 TIMES
Best Seats Now! Final Perf. Tom'w
MY SISTER EILEEN
"A Honey of a Show" WALTER WINCHELL
EVES. 55c-$2.75; SAT. MAT 55c-$2.20

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Humphrey Bogart—Conrad Veidt
"ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT"
Jeffrey Lynn—Jane Wyman
"THE BODY DISAPPEARS"
Starts Sunday: "DESIGN FOR SCANDAL"
"RISE AND SHINE"

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Feb. 19 to Feb. 26, Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT"
with Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt
"TANKS A MILLION"
with James Gleason and Wm. Tracy

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
Today 2:30 — Tom'w 8:15
Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor
RICHARD BURGIN
Conducting
Soloist
ERNST LEVY—Piano

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CL. 6-6230
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. & FEB. 23

"I am still laughing"—Robert Benchley
"Genial, comic and original."—Atkinson, Times
CAFE CROWN
with MORRIS & SAM CARNOVSKY & JAFFE
CORT, 48th St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-0046. Ns. Mgr. Perf. Evgs. Incl. SUN. 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun. 55c-$2.20

"A GREAT SHOW."—Herald Tribune
50c, $1 and $1.50, plus tax, no higher
2ND YEAR—2ND EDITION of the Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. except Mon. Mats. Sat., Sun. & Mon. 2:40
501 Seats for Every Perf. 50c. EVGS. at 8:40

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, N.Y. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4266
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED., SAT. AND FEB. 23
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 280 Seats at $1.10
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Saturday and Monday, 2:40

"Belongs on your must list."—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. CI. 6-9730. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20-55c

LAST WEEK! Definitely Closes February 21
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson Paul Lukas Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Last Mat. Saturday, 2:40.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Saturday thru Tues., Feb. 21, 22, 23, 24
PLAZA 58th St. at Madison
FREDRIC MARCH • MARTHA SCOTT
ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN
SHOWS AT 1:30, 3:35, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40 p. m.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 350,000
Previous day's sales 345,840
1942 volume to date 18,695,475
1941 volume to date 19,700,833

Stock Trend Uncertain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—The buying urge was feeble in today's stock market but there was enough of it to keep most leaders on an even keel.

Mild irregularity persisted at the start and efforts to locate a definite trend subsequently were unsuccessful. There were a few gains and losses of a point or so near the final hour. Price variations generally, however, were in minor fractions. Activity was at the rate of approximately 350,000 shares, one of the lowest aggregates since last June.

Among stocks, motors, rails and specialties gave a fairly good account of themselves. Occasional advances were shown by General Motors, Chrysler, Southern Railway, N. Y. Central, Western Union, Douglas Aircraft, Union Carbide, North American and U. S. Steel.

Du Pont and Allied Chemical fell to new low ground for the move and Standard Oil (NJ) was a soft spot. Backward at times were Bethlehem, American Telephone, Westinghouse and U. S. Rubber.

Better performers in the curb included Glen Alden Coal, Bell Aircraft, Mead Johnson, Brewster Aero, Pennroad and American Cyanamid.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market adhered to a narrow price range today and, except for a moderate demand for some rails at slightly higher levels, the trend was mixed at the start of the final hour.

The main corporate group showed little interest in either side of the market and, while U. S. Governments held a steady undertone, price changes were narrow around noon.

Carrier loans tacking on small additional sums to the gains of Thursday included New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 5s, New Haven convertible 6s, Reading 4½s, Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Texas Corp. 3s, Portland General Electric 4½s, International Hydro-electric 6s and Curtis Publishing 3s were slightly ahead at one time or another, although buyers showed little desire to bid higher than going prices for desired issues.

The improved undertone evident in Australian and other South Pacific loans on Thursday carried over to a moderate extent today. Australia 4½s held steady in light dealings while New South Wales 5s dipped moderately. Except for an improved demand for a few South American loans, other foreign dollar bonds showed little change.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May wheat:				
Chicago	1.31	1.30⅛	1.30¼	1.31
Minneapolis	1.25½	1.24⅜	1.24⅜	1.25½
Kansas City	1.24⅛	1.23⅝	1.23⅝	1.24⅛
Winnipeg	.79¾	.79⅜	.79⅝	.79¾
July wheat:				
Chicago	1.32⅝	1.31¾	1.31⅞	1.32⅝
Minneapolis	1.27⅛	1.26½	1.26½	1.27¼
Kansas City	1.25⅛	1.24¾	1.24¾	1.25¼
Winnipeg	.80⅞	.80⅜	.80½	.80⅝
Sept. wheat:				
Chicago	1.34⅜	1.33⅝	1.33⅝	1.34⅜
Minneapolis	1.28½	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	1.28¾
Kansas City	1.26⅞	1.26½	1.26½	1.26⅞
May corn:				
Chicago	.88⅝	.87⅞	.88	.88⅜
Kansas City	.83⅜	.83	.83¼	.83⅜
July corn:				
Chicago	.90¼	.89¾	.90	.90¼
Kansas City	.85	.84⅞	.84⅞	.85⅜
May oats:				
Chicago	.58	.57¾	.57⅞	.58⅛
Minneapolis	.54⅜	.54⅛	.54⅝	.54⅝
Winnipeg	.50½	.49⅞	.49⅞	.50⅛
Rye, Chicago:				
May	.87¾	.86¾	.86⅞	.87½
July	.90	.89⅝	.89½	.90⅛
Sept.	.91⅛	.91⅛	.91⅜	.92

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.98	1.98	1.96⅜	1.97⅛	1.98⅛
July	1.98⅜	1.99	1.97½	1.98½	1.99
Oct.	1.92⅛	1.92½	1.91½	1.91⅝	1.92½

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	..	..	..	12.42	12.40
May	..	..	..	12.57	12.55
July	..	..	..	12.72	12.72
Sept.	..	..	..	12.82	12.82

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.42	8.57	8.42	8.57	8.42
May	8.50	8.64	8.50	8.62b	8.49

b Bid

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.44	18.47	18.33	18.34	18.46
May	18.50	18.64	18.52	18.52	18.61
July	18.72	18.77	18.64	18.66	18.73
October	18.80	18.85	18.73	18.77	18.85
December	18.83	18.90	18.77	18.80	18.92

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
New York Mch No. 3	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99

FIN—2 STAR

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March					101.6b 101.7
May	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6b	101.6
July				101.6b	101.8a 101.5
October				01.6b	101.8a 101.5

Tops

March				127.5b	128.0a 127.8
May	128.0	128.0	128.0	127.8m	128.3
July				128.6b	129.0a 128.8

b—Bid.s—Asked.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.26	6.27	6.21	6.27	6.27

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.98	13.98	13.90	13.98	13.98
July	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Butter					
*Feb.	33.25	33.25	33.15	33.15	33.25
*March	33.35	33.35	33.30	33.30	33.35
Eggs					
†October	32.60	32.60	31.85	31.85	32.05
†February	28.15	28.15	28.05	28.05	28.30
†April	29.90	29.95	29.90	29.95	30.25
Potatoes					
March	2.90	2.91	2.85	2.91	2.91
November	2.65	2.68	2.65	2.68	2.65

*S.s. †R.s. ‡P.g.f. §B.p.f.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	108¾	108	108	Feb19
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4)	1	48	48	48	Feb17
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	1	19	19	19	Feb13
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Feb19
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	6	33¼	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅜
	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	..	..	..	Feb16
5	1¼	Alaska Juneau	4	2	2	2	
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	1	5	5	5	+ ⅜
10⅝	3⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	2	14	13¾	13¾	Feb17
20⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	3	21	21	21	+ ⅜
11¼	4⅝	Allen Indust (1)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb10
167½	135⅛	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	132½	131	131	—3
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	Feb10
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	1	13½	13½	13½	
9	5	Allied Stores	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	75½	75½	75½	
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	5	27⅜	27½	27⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	4	18	18	18	+ ¼
1⅞	1	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb17
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb14
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	9	54¼	54	54	Feb19
22⅞	14⅞	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	4	23	23	23	+ ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	4	43	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	6	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
8¼	3½	Am. Bosch	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb17
39	26½	Am Brake 1.20g	4	30⅜	30½	30½	— ½
3	1	Am Cable & R	21	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	6	60¼	60	60	+1
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	4	164½	164½	164½	Feb18
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	10	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ¾
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	3	70¼	70	70¼	+1⅜
23⅜	16½	Am Ch & C (1⅝e)	4	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	101⅜	Am Chicle (4a)	3	113¾	113¾	113¾	Feb17
83¾	43¾	Am Colortyp .15e	4	43¾	43⅜	43¾	+ ⅜
63⅜	38⅝	Am Comm Al	2	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	
19½	8½	Am Crys S (½e)	6	20	20	20	— ⅛
17⅜	1⅜	Am Encaus Til	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb13
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb19
113⅜	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7pf(.35k)	7	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	Feb19
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
4½	2	Am Hide & Lea	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb17
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Feb16
51¼	42¾	Am Home(2.40a)	7	38	37½	37½	— ½
2½	1	Am Ice	4	1½	1½	1½	
30½	20	Am Ice pf	1	26	26	26	+ ¼
4½	2½	Am Internat'l	16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	..	..	6½	Jan 21
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	8	9½	9	9½	
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7g)	1	87½	87½	87½	
13⅜	8½	Am M & F (.80)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb19
23⅜	14¾	Am M &Metal	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb18
23	15½	Am Metal (¼e)	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
45	34⅝	Am Power & Lt	6	11	⅜	⅜	
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1⅛k	1	22	22	22	— ¼
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	1	19	19	19	— ¼
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	3	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Sat R (½g)	7	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	Am Seating (.g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb10
45⅝	33⅜	Am Smelt (½e)	3	39¼	39	39¼	
155	133⅜	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	Feb10
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
28½	15⅝	Am St Fdrs(½e)	8	20⅝	20⅜	20½	
11½	8½	Am Stores (⅞e)	6	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	Feb17
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	3	7¾	7¾	7⅝	Feb19
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	4	17½	17	17½	Feb19
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	81	81	81	Feb18
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	18	127⅝	126⅝	126⅝	— ⅞
73½	42⅞	Am Tob (1e)	13	44⅜	44⅜	44½	
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	8	45⅝	45½	45½	— ¼
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	136½	136½	136½	Feb18
7	3⅝	Am Type Fdrs	6	4⅝	4⅜	4½	Feb19
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(⅓e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	5	111½	111⅜	111⅜	—1
7¼	4½	Am Water Wks	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
99⅛	44¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Feb11
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	8	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	5	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ¼
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	4⅛	4½	4½	
56¾	6½	Am Z pr pf 1¾k	1	45½	45½	45½	Feb19
30	22½	Anaconda (2½g)	7	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
17¼	11⅞	Anchor H (.90g)	3	14¼	14	14	Feb17
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb13
2⅝	¾	A P W Paper	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
33⅞	26	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	34	34	34	Feb11
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	+ ⅜
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	6	63½	63¼	63½	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
24⅜	20½	Armstrong C ⅓e	7	24	23¼	23¾	
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¾e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
8¾	⅝	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb16
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb19
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	72½	72½	72½	Feb13
102½	76	As D 2pf (3¼k)	2	76	76	76	Feb16
35½	20	Associates (2a)	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb19
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	2	35¼	35⅛	35¼	
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	67¾	67¼	67¼	— ½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	9	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ¼
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	7	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	36½	36½	36½	—1½
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1)	12	21	20½	20½	— ¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	
72⅛	61	Atlas Powd (⅜e)	1	63	63	63	Feb19
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.50g)	2	8⅛	8	8	Feb 6
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb17
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	39	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅛
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	3	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb19
6⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb19
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
13½	7	Barber Asphalt	3	8¾	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
9⅜	6⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb18
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	4	10	10	10	
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅜
51¾	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	+1
27⅜	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	—1
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Feb16
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	84½	84½	84½	Feb18
	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	
41⅛	25⅝	Bendix Av (1e)	10	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
50⅞	10½	Benef ind(1.70g)	2	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	2	48	48	48	Feb19
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	5	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
69½	31½	Beth.Steel (11⅛e)	12	60	59¾	59⅞	— ⅜
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	119	119	119	— ¼
31⅝	21	Bigelow-S (1½e)	1	20	20	20	Feb19
23⅞	15⅜	Black & D(1.80g)	1	18	18	18	Feb13
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	2	6⅝	6½	6½	—
18⅝	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb19
24¾	12¾	Boeing Airplane	3	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ¼
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Feb19
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Feb17
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	7	20⅛	20	20⅛	
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	25	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	3	2	2	2	Feb16
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26	26	26	—1
17¼	16½	Brewing Cp (¼e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb18
12⅜	6⅞	Bridgeport B (¼)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb19
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2½g	8	17⅞	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	29	29	29	+1
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	34	34	34	— ¼
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	..	..	..	Feb16
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb19
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	7	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Feb 4
23½	11⅛	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	12	12	12	— ¼
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8½	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
25⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25	25	25	Feb18
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1.40)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Feb19
58¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54½	54½	54½	Feb19
9⅜	5¾	Burr Ad Ma .15e	6	7	7	7	
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb18
6⅞	4¼	Butler Bros .60a	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	2	20½	20	20	Feb19
6	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13¾	6	Byers (A.M) Co	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	Feb19
13	7½	Byron Jack ⅛e	2	10¼	10¼	10½	— ⅜
		C					
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	6	18½	17½	17½	— ⅛
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Feb 9
1½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1)	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅜	CampbellW 1.60g	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
12½	10⅜	Canada Dry (.60)	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
30½	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	2	36¼	36⅛	36¼	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Capital Adm A	8	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	Feb10
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	4	25½	25½	25½	Feb18
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb18
57⅜	43	Case (J.I) (7g)	3	45	44⅝	44⅞	Feb19
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	6	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
29⅝	18½	Celanese (2)	5	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	10½	Celotex (1)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	15½	Cent Agu (1½)	5	19½	18½	18½	—1
3½	1⅜	Cent Foundry	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb19
4	2½	Cent RR NJ	5	3	3	3	Feb19
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb19
4	2	Century Rib M	3	3¼	3¼	3⅝	Feb13
34½	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	9	28⅜	28¼	28¼	
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
21½	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	16½	16½	16½	Feb10
15⅜	14¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	7	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	Feb18
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb16
44½	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	26	32⅞	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Feb13
4½	2¼	Ches Corp	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb18
1¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb11

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅝	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb19
3	1	Chi Great West	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
11½	5⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
8½	½	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (½e)	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P...cv pf (3)	2	39⅛	38⅞	39½	Jan 26
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50⅞	..	47⅞	Feb17
..	..	Chi Rock Is & P	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
¼	⅛	Chi Yel Cab	1	..	..	..	
⅜	..	C R I & P 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
9⅝	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb18
14⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	13	13	13	
3	1	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb18
72⅛	41⅜	Chrysler Cp (1e)	27	49⅝	49¼	49⅜	+ ⅜
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.20)	1	10	10	10	
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb16
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip (¾e	1	31	31	31	Feb11
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	Feb19
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	6	37⅛	37¼	37⅛	
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb18
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	3	64½	64½	64½	— ⅜
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	+ ¾
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	3	12¾	12½	12⅝	
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	2	103	103	103	Feb19
30¼	11	Collins & A (¾e)	6	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ½
20	12½	Col Fuel & I (1a)	4	16	16	16	+ ¾
23¾	11	Colum Br A .30e	7	11	10¾	11	— ⅛
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
110	100	Com T cv pf(4½)	2	102½	102½	102½	Jan 31
11⅞	7½	Comi Solv (.55g)	11	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
83	64	Com'th & South	55	..	¼	..	+ ⅛
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
30½	20	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	Feb10
37⅞	19¾	Comi Inv Tr (3)	13	23½	23	23	
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	102½	102½	102½	Jan 31
11⅞	7½	Comi Solv (.55g)	11	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
13	⅜	Com'th & South	55	..	¼	..	+ ⅛
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
30½	20	Com Edis (1.80)	18	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	— ⅜
4	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 6
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	2	15½	15⅜	15½	Feb19
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aire (4g)	12	17⅛	17	17	
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig(1½g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅛	Cons Cop (¾g)	9	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.60)	48	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	85½	85½	85½	— ⅜
1¼

Commerce and Finance

Salvage Campaigns Viewed Giving Real Boost to War Supplies

Business and Industry

Equitable Life In Force in '41 Sets New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States reports through Thomas I. Parkinson, President, total life insurance protection in force under Equitable policies increased $470,000,000 during the past year to a new all-time high of $7,607,000,000. Of this ordinary totalled $4,866,000,000 and group $2,741,000,000.

New purchases of ordinary insurance aggregated $306,000,000 and new group insurance purchases $143,866,000. Total purchases of life insurance owed an increase over the preceding year of 18 per cent.

Assets Increase

Assets registered a gain of $176,000,000, the largest increase recorded for any single year, to a total of $2,740,600,000.

In addition to the sums set aside in reserves to meet future obligations, the amount set aside as surplus to cover special contingencies was increased to $7,780,000 and $8,900,000 was added to unassigned surplus.

Principal investments of the Society at the year-end included United States Government obligations, $407,120,949; public utility bonds, $549,391,478; railroad bonds, $423,050,362; railroad equipment obligations, $56,780,417; industrial bonds, $415,362,995; other bonds, $6,324,135; preferred and guaranteed stocks, $46,619,385; first mortgages, $370,267,984; real estate, $127,709,871; and loans to policyholders, $197,459,611. Cash holdings amounted to $82,957,111.

The yield for 1941 from the Society's entire investment in bonds and stocks was 3.38 per cent. On all assets, the average net return in 1941 was 3.26 per cent, compared with 3.27 per cent in 1940.

Mortgage Loans

The Society made 2,302 new first mortgage loans on homes and business properties last year, aggregating $54,095,000. The gross rate of return on the Society's mortgage investments during the year was 4.73 per cent. The interest collected on mortgages during the year was 99.5 per cent of the amount falling due. The Equitable Society at the year-end had first mortgage loans of $73,716,000 assisting small business enterprises in 45 states.

Further substantial progress was made by the Society during 1941 in its program for the disposal of foreclosed real estate. The Society sold 1,160 farms and 2,224 city properties, its holdings of foreclosed real estate declining from $141,372,000 to $115,643,000.

SEC Clamps Down On Data Usually Given in Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The adoption of new rules enabling registered companies to maintain war secrecy, is announced by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The regulations provide for the omission or confidential treatment of any information publication of which would contravene the Code of War Time Practices promulgated by the Office of Censorship. They will apply to all filings under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act and the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

The type of information which will be omitted or confidentially treated has been summarized as follows:

The number, size, character and location of ships in construction, or advance information as to the date of launchings or commissioning; or the physical set-up or technical details of shipyards; specific information about war contracts, such as the exact type of production, production schedules, dates of delivery, or progress of production; estimated supplies of strategic and critical material available; or nation-wide "round-ups" of locally published procurement data except when such composite information is officially approved for publication; specific information about the location of, or other information about, sites and factories already in existence, which would aid saboteurs in gaining access to them; information other than that readily gained through observation by the general public, disclosing the location of sites and factories yet to be established, or the nature of their production; any information about new or secret military designs, or new factory designs for war production.

Bank Clearings 2.9 P. C. Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reported bank clearings in 23 major United States cities totaled $4,468,071,000 in the week ended Feb. 18, a rise of 8.5 per cent over the previous week and 2.9 per cent ahead of the comparable 1941 period.

The narrow gain over last year reflected the Lincoln's birthday holiday observance, the report said, since in 1941 the holiday fell a week earlier.

The gain over a week ago was despite the holiday, and amounted to $504,651,000.

Australian Securities

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP) — A Reuter dispatch from Wellington today said quotations of Australian shares had been suspended on the Wellington and Auckland stock exchanges.

New Wood Products Sales Rise 100 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Chicago

The wood age is with us again, ushering in new businesses and reviving old arts.

A survey of consumer goods items displayed in Chicago's Merchandise Mart showed manufacturers and distributors of new wood products increased their sales by more than 100 per cent in the last year.

Chiefly responsible for the broadened use of wood is the war and attendant shortages of metals, plastic materials and rubber. The making of new wood items, many of them by-products of the search for critical materials substitutes, was cited as a contributing factor.

American Mutual Dividends, Assets At New High Levels

The American Mutual Liability Insurance Company distribution of dividends to policyholders during the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1941, reached a new high annual level of more than $4,250,000, it was reported to policyholders at the company's 55th annual meeting at the American Mutual home office in Boston. This represents an equivalent saving to insurance buyers relative to the ordinary cost of insurance, and continues uninterrupted policyholder dividend distributions initiated Oct. 1, 1888.

Assets, reserves, surplus and premium income also reached new high levels. Premiums written of $28,460,830 reflect substantial increases in numbers of policyholders, particularly in such lines as automobiles, burglary, fidelity and accident and health insurance. The gain in workmen's compensation insurance premiums was stepped up by the upward trend of employment and pay rolls, although the full effect of this influence will not be felt in income accounts until 1942. The premiums written figure for 1941 is 18.3 per cent greater than 12 months earlier.

Assets of $47,908,092 compare with $43,314,642 of a year earlier. Cash and investments account for 95 per cent of total assets and cash and U. S. Government securities amount to 73.4 per cent of total assets. Their total of $35,172,760 exceeds (by a good margin) that of reserves for unearned premiums and of reserves for claims and claim expenses. Stocks represent 5.3 per cent and home office building 1.3 per cent of total assets.

Earnings from underwriting and interest of $6,032,636 amounted to 22.3 per cent of earned premiums, and not only exceeded dividend distributions to policyholders but allowed a comfortable gain in surplus to policyholders to $7,249,071. Reserve for dividends to policyholders was increased by $450,000, and the reserve for contingencies stepped up by $300,000.

Commercial Credit Net $4.65 Share

NEW YORK (AP) —The Commercial Credit Co. reported for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of $9,081,949, equal after dividends on the preferred stock to $4.65 a share on the common stock. This compared with $8,310,907 or $4.23 a share in 1940.

The report said that so far governmental restrictions and priorities had not affected "but probably have increased" the current volume of income derived from the acquisition of open accounts receivables on the "non-notification" plan, the factoring business and credit insurance.

As regards the automobile rationing program the report commented that "these restrictions will substantially reduce the volume of instalment receivables available for acquisition by the company and its subsidiaries," but said that financing of the sale of used cars "is continuing to furnish a substantial volume of installment business."

A. T. & T. Sets New Records In War Effort

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and its subsidiaries included in the Bell System reported for 1941 net income of $191,770,694, compared with $210,497,453 in 1940.

These earnings were equal to $10.26 a share on the capital stock, against $11.26 in 1940.

For the parent company alone net income was $186,974,735, equal to $10.01 a share, against $188,344,032, or $10.08 in 1940.

The drop of roughly $18,750,000 in net income was accounted for principally by a huge increase in the company's total tax bill in 1941.

Huge Tax Bill

Total taxes of the Bell System companies, including Western Electric and Bell Telephone laboratories, for 1941 were $288,493,000, a jump of $88,279,000, or 44 per cent over 1940. This tax bill was equal to nearly $15 a share on the stock, or $4.60 a share more than in 1940.

Bell System operating revenues in 1941 amounted to $1,298,689,000, an increase of $124,367,000 over 1940. Operating expenses before taxes increased $69,961,000, or 9.1 per cent. Net operating revenues before taxes increased $54,405,000 over 1940.

Walter S. Gifford, President, said the company and its associates in 1941 performed a task never before equalled and did it "with credit to all concerned."

Here are some of the statistics contained in his report:

About 1,360,000 telephones were added to service in the year, 409,000 more than ever before in one year.

The average number of telephone conversations per day was 84,692,000, a record high and 5,389,000 per day more than in 1940.

There were a number of "unpredictable surges" in traffic, notably after the attack by the Japanese at Pearl Harbor when calls on some routes jumped two to five times normal and persisted at such levels for several days.

The number of employees in the system, including Western Electric and Bell Laboratories, increased 57,600 in 1941 to a total of 379,900 at the end of the year. Of this number, 20,700 were operators, the most ever taken on in a single year.

At the end of 1941 there were 23,450,000 telephones in use in the United States, of which Bell System telephones numbered 18,841,000.

Expenditures for new construction in 1941 totaled $420,000,000, against $290,000,000 in 1940.

More than 1,000,000 miles of long-distance circuits were added in 1941, twice as many as in 1940.

The average telephone was in working order more than 99.98 per cent of the time in 1941.

Large Work Force

More than 100,000 employees are on duty during some part of the hours between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m., when most persons normally are at leisure or asleep. More than 50,000 work on holidays and Sundays.

Overseas telephone traffic continued to grow in 1941 despite the decline in messages to Europe. Since the outbreak of war circuits to Berlin, Rome and Tokyo have been discontinued and the one to Manila was cut upon occupation of that city by the Japanese.

At the end of 1941 there were 634,151 stockholders of record, an increase of 3,249 over 1940. The average number of shares held per stockholder was 29.

The total 1941 pay roll of the system, including Western Electric and Bell Laboratories was $723,418,000, an increase of $114,936,000 over 1940.

More than 5,700 employees of the system were in military service at the end of the year.

In his summation, Mr. Gifford described the company as "an American institution which has furnished our country with the best telephone service in the world —an example of the superiority of free enterprise in a free country."

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 41

Automobile Deductions

With the number of automobile owners registering in the millions, the question of deductions for the cost of operation and maintenance of a motorcar frequently arises. The purchase price of an automobile, whether it is to be used for business or pleasure, cannot be deducted from gross income. If used for business, it is a capital expenditure; if used for pleasure, it is a personal expenditure—both deductions being expressly prohibited by the income tax law.

Several deductions, however, are allowable in connection with the cost of operation of an automobile used either for business or pleasure. If used exclusively for business, deductions may be taken for the cost of gasoline, oil, repairs, garage rent, amounts paid for insurance, and other necessary operation and upkeep expenses, as well as damages paid for injury to another while the car was being used for business purposes and losses sustained by reason of damage to the car while being used for such purposes provided such damages and losses are not covered by insurance or otherwise. Depreciation based on the cost of the car and its estimated useful life also is deductible.

Other deductible items, irrespective of whether the car is used for business or pleasure, are sums paid during the taxable year for personal property taxes and municipal taxes, interest on money borrowed for the purchase of a car, and losses by fire or storm or theft, to the extent not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

A loss occasioned by damage to an automobile maintained for pleasure, where such damage results from the faulty driving of the taxpayer or other person operating the automobile, but is not due to the willful act or negligence of the taxpayer, is a deductible loss in the computation of net income. If damage to a taxpayer's automobile results from the faulty driving of the operator of an automobile with which the automobile of the taxpayer collides, the loss occasioned to the taxpayer by such damage is likewise deductible.

Fees paid for automobile inspection and automooile title registration of automobiles used for pleasure are not ordinarily allowable deductions.

Broad Waste-Saving Programs On Home Front Expected Soon

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Next to rationing, it is felt here, the most immediate appearance of the war on the home economic front is to appear in the form of salvage, scrap, reclamation, and waste-saving programs. The Boston Sons of Liberty pulled down the Statue of George III for bullets. The townsfolk of Atlanta and Richmond pulled down the church bells to be melted into cannon. German households have been overhauled down to the very garbage pail for waste. And the iron fences around Buckingham Palace have gone into the furnace along with the iron bedsteads of burned and bombed out Limehouse. Next the American householder is to contribute to the war, as the pressure for raw materials brings the need for such petty material economies as Americans had come to feel were all in the past.

To Save Garbage

"Every housewife in the nation will soon have a chance to aid through a concerted effort in saving glycerine-content garbage. . . . A salvage campaign to collect and extract the glycerine from food fats, grease, lubricants and table scraps is expected to add materially to supplies for United States and lend-lease requirements," said the WPB's weekly press hand-out for February 17. A program is to be announced shortly to try to get Americans to turn in their old tires and tubes to be ground up and used as reclaimed rubber. A Tin Salvage Institute has just been organized to foster the collection of old tin tubes that have held tooth paste, shaving cream, and other products. And State salvage committees have now been organized in more than 23 states and in the District of Columbia under the Bureau of Industrial Conservation of the WPB.

However, what has yet to hit the householder has already hit American industry, and hard—the problem of getting in every possible pound of scrap and reclaim material possible.

Particularly has it hit the iron and steel industry—and here the contributions of the householder can be at most of little value. Last year the country's open-hearths melted up some 24,000,000 tons of scrap steel. Of that about 10,000,000 tons was "industrial scrap." It came from the shearings, shavings, and casting waste of American industry (outside of steel itself). Another 4,250,000-odd tons came from the railroads. And the other 10,000,000-odd tons came from such miscellaneous sources as wrecked buildings, worn-out jalopies, superannuated farm machinery, and cast-off household impedimenta.

Need More Scrap

But this year the steel industry will need at least this amount again of "purchase scrap"—and with very little chance that it will be forthcoming. A shortage of as much as 6,000,000 tons is possible. The 10,000,000 tons of "industrial" scrap may be had—more industry will be operating, though the scrap from arms manufacture may be sparser than from peace-time manufacture. But the rails are not likely to be forthcoming with last year's volume of scrap, because they are likely to hold on to every ancient car that can be kept rolling. And with the supply of new automobiles cut off, not so many old ones are likely to be junked; and with farm prices up and farm markets expanded not so much farm machinery is likely to be left out in the rain and snow for the junkman.

Rubber reclaim is another crucial point. With the shortage of new rubber, the reclaim plants are finding a market for all they can turn out. It is said that many rubber products can be just as well made with reclaimed as with new rubber. Last year the reclaim plants turned out something round 290,000 tons—nearly half the one-time "normal" rubber consumption of the United States.

A bottleneck appears in the capacity of these reclaim plants themselves; it is said that by working seven days a week and 24 hours a day they could turn out only round 340,000 tons. Hence, it has been argued that almost as much importance should be given to expanding reclaim capacity as new synthetic capacity.

Rubber, it is said, can be used and reclaimed three times, though with decreasing efficiency. A million tons of reclaimable rubber are said to be available if the pressure or the price is raised high enough to bring it in. The Far Eastern news is anything but reassuring as to the prospective supply of latex rubber, so that private owners of old rubber in the back of the garage may expect an early appeal from Washington to kick in with what they can spare.

Paper is a third outstanding point where salvage programs are likely to become more energetic. A paper mill in New Jersey shut down this week for lack of waste paper for conversion into cardboard casing for the packing of shells. Here the housewife can contribute considerable of value.

But the major problems are the typical problems of all reclaim programs—price and segregation.

Price Consideration

Price is a major consideration because the volume of scrap production is sensitive in the extreme to price. The largest costs in scrap collection are labor and transportation. The higher the price, the more labor will be spent on it and the further the collectors or dealers can afford to bring it. With wages up and employment more plentiful many scrap dealers have been squeezed out of business between higher wages and fixed price ceilings. Further, scrap of any kind—iron, rubber, paper, nonferrous metal, anything—can be drawn in to market only from as far as the price will pay the freight. This was the famous or notorious problem of "remote scrap" in the scrap steel industry last autumn. A curious incident in the waste paper industry last fall might illustrate the point. With a ceiling round $13 a ton, collections were slow and inadequate. A rumor got round that the ceiling would be jumped to $20—whereupon collections suddenly increased. The rumor was spiked—and collections dropped off again.

The OPA has probably given far too much weight to "historic" calculations of price in the scrap field. It is inclined to take the pre-war relations between scrap and new prices as normal—and particularly the relations of the last ten years. Except in very prosperous years, scrap sells far below new material. In paper, for instance, mixed waste paper in the 'thirties sold round $4 to $7 a ton and sometimes collectors were simply told they could have it if they would take it away. But groundwood pulp was selling in 1940 for $40 a ton, unbleached sulphite pulp at $55 and bleached at $70. But these are different times, and the higher the price the more scrap collectors can pay wages and freight charges to collect.

Segregation Problem

Next to price the major problem in scrap collection is segregation. Here again paper furnishes an example. Much of the waste paper collection in peace times—at least from householders — has been through the Salvation Army. It has segregated efficiently and professionally. Certain new collection sources do not do this so well. And professional collectors for profit find that at the current price ceilings they cannot segregate properly, compete effectively—and break even. And along the line of segregation, WPB has just issued order "M-1-d" putting the responsibility for the segregation of various grades of aluminum scrap on the plant originating the scrap.

By and large there are three ways in which an increased volume of scrap, reclaim, salvage, or just plain junk material can be brought in to the devouring maws of the new war machine. The price can be raised. The government can requisition. Or collections can be based on patriotic motive.

All three are likely to be used. Price increases are more likely to take the form of allowance for wage cost, premium quality, or freight charge, than straight price increase. Requisitions are likely to be cushioned first by the offer of fair prices, as in the present program to gather in the steel in automobile graveyards. Patriotism will have to be discriminating enough to include segregation of different qualities and kinds of materials. But they are all likely to be used.

Hoarding Seen Road To Price Inflation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Organized to block inflation, the newly-formed National Committee to Keep Prices Down, in a warning by Julian Goldman, national chairman, declared today that hoarding by consumers was "a sure way to raise prices and encourage inflation."

"While most of our people recognize it is unpatriotic to hoard, there are, however, those people without sufficient self-control to refrain from hoarding whose actions are partially responsible for present scarcities of food and items of soft goods," Mr. Goldman said, speaking from committee headquarters at No. 122 East Forty-second Street.

"Not only is it unpatriotic to hoard, but doing so in the long run jeopardizes the interests of the individual and endangers the welfare of the nation as a whole. A rapidly rising price level might not only wreak havoc upon consumers, seriously reducing their savings, but it might also create a distinct handicap to our winning the war."

Compromise Urged In New Haven Plan

NEW YORK (AP) — Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General of Massachusetts, urged a compromise in the plan to reorganize the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Appearing before an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on the reorganization plan, Mr. Bushnell said he represented the executive and legislative branches of the Massachusetts State Government.

"I am speaking for the Governor, for myself and for the Government of Massachusetts," Mr. Bushnell said, "in urging this compromise."

For Banking Satisfaction

PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY

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Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Restriction Plan for Fuel Oil Announced

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—A system to restrict fuel oil deliveries to homes, industries, and for commercial purposes in the East was announced today by Petroleum Coordinator Ickes, in the face of fast diminishing stocks resulting from tanker sinkings and diversion to war purposes.

Intended to spread the available supplies so that consumers may share equitably, the plan, to become effective immediately, provides:

1. No marketer shall deliver fuel oil to any consumer for uses other than for domestic heating if that consumer's stock of fuel oil is in excess of the amount he would normally use during the ensuing 14 days.

2. If, however, a consumer's stock drops to or below the amount he would normally use in the next 14 days, the marketer will be permitted to sell or deliver an amount of fuel up to but not exceeding the capacity of a single tank car or other transportation unit normally used in making deliveries to the consumer, or an approximate two weeks' supply, whichever is the smaller. Similar provisions govern deliveries by marketers to resellers.

3. In the case of consumers using fuel oil for domestic heating, no delivery may be made if the consumer's stock exceeds 20 per cent of the capacity of his fuel tank. When or if the consumer's stock falls below 20 per cent, then a marketer may deliver fuel oil up to the amount required to bring the total contents of the tank to 75 per cent of capacity.

The Petroleum Co-ordination office estimated the restrictions would affect deliveries to over 1,250,000 homes using oil for heating in the 17 Atlantic seaboard states and the District of Columbia.

Certain exemptions were made such as for deliveries to hospitals.

Ralph K. Davies, deputy petroleum co-ordinator, said the plan did not involve rationing, as there were no restrictions placed on consumption.

Loan Associations' Resources Soar

CHICAGO (AP) — The United States Savings and Loan League announced that aggregate resources of the nation's savings, building and loan associations were $6,000,000,000 at the close of business last year, the highest in seven years.

This compares with $5,800,000,000 in 1940 and $6,400,000,000 in 1934. The all time high was $8,800,000,000 at the close of business in 1930.

Retail Sales Tax Proposal Friction Point With Experts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—A retail sales tax proposal seemed likely to bob up today as a source of friction between legislative and Treasury fiscal experts, otherwise reported agreed on the general principles of a new $7,000,000,000 revenue-raising program.

Treasury opposition to such a levy was said to have been expressed strongly at a conference of Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Finance Committee and Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the House Ways and Means Committee with Treasury representatives last night.

Senator George told reporters he believed there was a growing sentiment in the country, already re-

Treasury Proposals

The Treasury experts were reported to have suggested, instead, that stiff increases be made in exfected in Congress, for the employment of a sales tax to raise a sizeable portion of the new revenues. cise taxes on certain selected products and that the number of these products be widened greatly. There was said to have been some discussion of a possible tax of 3 cents a pound on coffee.

The Treasury was represented as contending that its machinery for the collection of excise taxes already was set up and could be expanded with small difficulty.

To collect a sales tax, the Treasury representatives were said to have argued, would require the formation of a new large organization at a time when there was doubt that the necessary personnel could be obtained because of the manpower demands of the war production program and allied activities.

Tax Outlook

Despite this, the congressional representatives were said to have contended that any proposal for increases in excise taxes would be sure to be met by demands for a uniform levy on all commodities, with the possible exception of food, clothing and medicine.

Discussing the results of the conference with reporters, Senator George left no doubt, however, that both Treasury and legislative leaders intended to depend heavily on increases in individual income and corporation taxes for the major share of the new revenues.

He estimated that $3,000,000,000 more than now raised would have to be obtained from corporations, about $2,000,000,000 from individuals, $1,000,000,000 from excises and $1,000,000,000 from new forms of taxation and through the closing of loopholes in the present law.

He said the conferees were attempting to work out a program that would not involve changes in the basic philosophy of present taxation, but he did not discount the possibility that strong suggestions would be made within Congress itself for new forms of levies.

Union Electric Securities Sale Is Called Off

NEW YORK (AP) — The North American Co., billion dollar public utility holding company, has halted its plans for the sale of its controlling interest in the Union Electric Co. of Missouri to await "more suitable market conditions."

Postponement of further action on the proposed scale was announced by Edward L. Shea, North American Co. President, after a special meeting of directors.

Public offering of the 2,695,000 union electric shares through a nationwide underwriting syndicate had been scheduled for next Tuesday but Mr. Shea said that in view of the directors' action the North American Co. has requested that a hearing before the Securities & Exchange Commission for consideration of the transaction be deferred.

Union Electric is one of the major groups of the North American System. Plans for divestment of ownership by North American were undertaken last fall after the Securities and Exchange Commission indicated it would order the holding company to restrict its interests to one integrated utility system. Subsequently, the North American Co. president said the company, if forced to realign in this manner might accept the alternative of dissolution.

It was North American Co.'s intention to apply proceeds from the sale of Union Electric shares, which represent the entire outstanding issue, to the retirement of the former's outstanding debentures.

Motion Picture Stocks

We discuss briefly and list eight attractive motion picture stocks in our "Weekly Letter".

Ask for Letter 5

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS

Established 1888

60 Congress Street

BOSTON

Members New York, Boston, Chicago Cleveland, Philadelphia and Detroit Stock Exchanges

In Troubled Times . . . Men Join Hands for Strength

When the handful of men who founded American Mutual assumed the responsibility of protecting each other against liability, they determined to build that protection deep-rooted, incontestable.

As co-owners, they decided that those in charge of administration should be wise, conservative financially . . . and that best facilities and talents be available for guidance in loss prevention.

It *has* worked out that way. In 54 years our company has grown steadily stronger, and all policyholders have profited.

Always—regardless of wars, depressions, disasters—there have been earnings to share. Cash dividends to policyholders have been at least 20% of premium costs each year. Meanwhile, accidents have been prevented, uninsurable accident losses eliminated, and premiums frequently reduced. The year just passed has seen an increase in the number of firms and individuals insuring with American Mutual. And, in recent months, our accident prevention services have been intensified, helping policyholders engaged in war work to avoid the delays that accidents cause.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1941

ASSETS:

Investments:	
United States Government Securities	$17,983,995.50
Commercial Paper & Collateral Loan	2,492,683.34
Railroad Bonds	3,245,048.05
Public Utility Bonds	1,130,130.09
Industrial and Miscellaneous Bonds	580,680.03
Stocks	2,328,980.00
Real Estate (Home Office Bldg.)	667,375.07
Total Investments	$28,628,292.08
Cash in Banks & Office	17,188,764.89
Interest Accrued	131,483.91
Premiums in Course of Collection (Not over 90 days due)	1,927,076.70
Other Assets	22,474.61
TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS	$47,908,092.19

LIABILITIES:

Reserves for:	
Claims & Claim Expenses	$27,902,424.00
Unearned Premiums	8,716,838.97
Dividends to Policyholders (Not Due)	3,750,000.00
Taxes Accrued & Sundry Accounts Payable	1,489,757.93
Contingencies	1,800,000.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$40,659,020.90
Guaranty Capital	$ 200,000.00
Surplus	7,049,071.29
TOTAL SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS	7,249,071.29
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS	$47,908,092.19

Notes: Bonds subject to amortization at amortized values; all other bonds and stocks at statement market values. Securities carried at $2,915,655.00 in the above statement are deposited as required by law.

American Mutual Liability Insurance Company

HOME OFFICE: 142 BERKELEY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Savings of 20% or more have regularly been made on Workmen's Compensation, Liability, Burglary, Fidelity, Accident and Health, and other casualty coverages.

American Mutual Works For Your Safety

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-43	108.10	108.10	108.10
5 2½s 72-67	100.17	100.14	100.17

New York City Bonds

22 3s 80	98⅞	98½	98⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	88½	88½	88½
15 Alleghny 5s 44 Mod	86½	86	86½
4 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	73¼	73	73
12 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	55½	55½	55½
15 Am & For P 5s 2030	66½	66	66½
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Am T&T 3½s 66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106	106	106
31 Am T & T 3s 56	107⅞	107¾	107¾
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Arm Del 4s 57	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅛	105	105
20 AT & SF 4s 95	107¾	107⅛	107⅛
12 At & SF adj 4s 95 st	89½	88¼	89½
9 Atl & Birm 4s 33	23½	23	23½
9 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81½	81	81
2 A C Line cl1 4s 52	71¼	71	71¼
20 A C Line 4½s 64	65⅛	64¾	64¾
2 A C Line 5s 45	98	98	98
11 Atl & Dan 1st 5s 48	36½	36½	36½
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	105¾	105¾	105¾
20 B & O 95 st A	38¾	38⅜	38¾
14 B & O 95 st C	43¾	43½	43¾
5 B & O 2000 st D	38¼	38¼	38¼
11 B & O 96 st F	38½	38¼	38¼
93 B & O cv 60 st	40¾	40⅜	40½
11 B & O 4s 48	60¾	60⅜	60⅜
6 B & O PLE&WV 4s 51st	56½	53	53⅞
9 B & O S W 50 st	47¼	46¾	46¾
2 B ⅜ O T-C 4s 59	52¼	52¼	52¼
2 B & O T C 4s 59	52¼	52¼	52¼
4 Beli T Pa 5 60 C	129	129	129
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105½	105¼	105¼
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	101½	101⅜	101½
37 Boston & Me 4½s 70	42¾	42⅜	42¾
11 Bos & NY Air L 4s 55	18½	18	18½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Buf & R & P 57 st	40⅜	40⅜	40¼
1 Burl C R & N 5s 34	64⅜	63⅜	63⅜
4 Bur C R & N o 5s 34c	57¾	57¾	57¾
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107	107	107
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	104	104	104
1 Can Pac 5s 44	109⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Caro Cen 4s 49	50⅜	49¾	50⅜
4 Carriers&Gen 5s 50	101½	101	101
5 Celanese 3s 55	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	97	97	97
10 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4¾	4¾	4¾
11 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4¾	4¾	4¾
30 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16¼	16	16¼
13 Cen New Eng 4s 61	67	66¾	66¾
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107½	107½	107½
43 Cen Pac 5s 60	56	55½	56
25 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77	76¾	77
7 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17¼	17¼	17¼
6 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	15	15	15
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	15¾	15¾	15¾
16 C&O 4½s 92	126¾	126½	126½
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	102¾	102⅝	102¾
17 Chi&Alton 3s 49	17	17	17
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	79⅜	79¼	79½
9 CB&Q 4½s 77	71⅜	70¾	70¾
10 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81	80½	81
7 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	87¾	87¾	87¾
65 Chi&E Ill inc 97	31¾	31	31¼
1 GhGtW inc 4½s 2038	44½	44½	44½
2 Chi GtWest 4s 88	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Chi Ind&L 4s 47	23	23	23
232 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12½	12¼	12⅜
39 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
19 CM&SP 4½s 89C	47½	46¾	46¾
5 CM&SP 4½s 89E	47¾	47	47
58 CM&StP gen 4s 89	46⅝	46⅛	46⅜
48 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40	39¾	39¾
150 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22¼	22⅛	22¼
80 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	33¾	33	33¼
13 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	33	32⅝	32⅝
26 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	17⅜	17¼	17¼
38 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	22	21¾	21¾
11 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	22	21¾	21¾
16 Chi&NW 4s 87	32½	32¼	30½
1 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	32¾	32¾	32¾
58 Chi&NW 3½s 87	31¾	31	31¼
11 Chi&NW 3½s 87 reg	31	31	31
7 Chi Ry 5s 27	45½	45	45¼
83 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14½	13¾	14⅛
12 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2½	2½	2½
317 CRI&P 4s 88	24¼	23½	24
4 CRI&P 4s 88 ctf reg	21	21	21
20 CRI&P 4s 88 ct reg	20	19⅞	20
297 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13⅜	12¾	13¼
1 CSL&NO 5s 51	80	80	80
5 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	68	68	68
8 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107½	107½	107½
55 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
17 Choc Okl&G 5s 52	21¾	21½	21⅝
8 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51¾	51½	51½
18 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
1 ClevUn Term 5½s 72	80	80	80
6 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	71	71	71
2 Col F&I 5s 43	103	103	103
5 Col F&I 5s 70	84	84	84
139 Col&So 4½s 80	20¾	19¾	20¾
4 Columbia G 5s 52 May	96½	96¼	96¼
17 Columbia G 5s 1961	95½	95⅜	95½
6 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110	110	110
9 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109	109	109
6 Con Edis 3½s 58	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	104⅜	104½	104½
21 Con Rys 4s 54	28½	28½	28½
1 Con Rys 4s 56	29	29	29
4 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110	110	110
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106½	106½	106½
5 Curtis Pub 3s 55	88	87½	88
1 Dayton P & L 3s 70	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
50 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	60¾	59¾	59¾
16 D & R G West 5s 55	14⅜	13¾	14¾
25 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	13¾	13⅜	13¾
21 D & R G West 5s 78	14¾	14½	14½
1 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Dul Missabe&I 5½s62	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	26½	26½	26½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108½	108½	108½
8 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	102¼	102	102¼
1 Elec Auto L 2¼s250	99½	99½	99½
69 Erie 4½s 2015	54	53¾	53¾
26 Erie 4s 95	89¾	89½	89¾
5 Aft F Food Mach 3s 56	100½	100½	100½
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97¾	97½	97½
2 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	17	17	17
10 Goodrich 4¼s 56	98	98	98
6 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	85¾	85½	85½
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96½	96¼	96½
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95	95	95
17 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	76⅛	76	76
1 G Bay & W deb B	8	8	8
1 Gulf M & N 5s 50	91	91	91

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	71	71	71
10 Gulf St 4½s 61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
1 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 44	100½	100½	100½
12 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	38½	38	38⅜
8 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43	42¾	43
31 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
10 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	100¾	100½	100½
8 Ill Cen 4s 52	48	48	48
8 Ill Cen 4s 53	44	43½	43½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43½	43½	43½
11 Ill Cen 4¼s ref 66	45⅜	44⅜	45
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	52⅜	52¾	52¾
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	50	50	50
68 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	47¼	47	47⅛
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43⅝	43½	43⅝
20 Ind Ill&Iowa 4s 50	75	75	75
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
10 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	14½	14¼	14½
3 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	25½	25	25½
2 Int Paper 5s 55	105	105	105
2 Int Paper 5s 47	104½	104½	104½
2 Int T&T 4½s 52	44¼	44¼	44¼
22 Int T&T 5s 55	46⅝	46	46½
5 James Fa&Clea 4s 59	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Kan City Pub 4s 36	46	46	46
12 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	45½	45	45½
7 K C South 5s 50	72½	72½	72½
5 K C South 3s 50	62½	62½	62½
5 Kresge Found 3s 50	101½	101½	101½
48 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	85¾	87	85¾
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	90½	90½	90½
10 Lac Gas 5½s 53	77¼	76	77¼
8 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	77	77	77
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	35	35	35
4 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	72½	72½	72½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	77¾	77¾	77¾
19 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	53¼	53	53¼
20 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	39¼	39¼	39½
12 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35⅞	35¾	35⅞
36 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33⅜	33½	33½
3 Leh Val Term 5s 51	57½	57	57½
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	114¾	114¾	114¾
20 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	95	95	95
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82½	82½	82½
1 Louis A&N 4s 60 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 Louis A&N 3¾s 2003	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
10 Lou&NSo Jt 4s 52	88	88	88
5 Maine Cen 4s 45	85	85	85
5 Manati Sug 4s 57	49¾	49¾	49¾
4 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 MetWSideElCh4s38	6	6	6
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	41	41	41
18 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	28½	28	28
10 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	12¾	12¼	12¼
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12¼	11⅞	12¼
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12¼	12	12
37 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35¼	34½	35
65 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	14⅜	14⅜	14½
77 M-K-T 4½s 78	30½	29⅞	30½
61 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39½	38¾	39
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	29	28½	29
14 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1⅜	1½
3 Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	26¼	26¼	26¼
295 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26¼	26½	26½
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27	26¾	26¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
30 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	27¼	27	27
75 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	26½	26½	26½
9 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
5 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	8½	8½	8½
10 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105	104⅝	105
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s 65	112	112	112
9 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42⅜		42⅜
1 Mor & Essex 3½ 2000	41¼		41¼
2 NashCha&StL 4s 78	68¼	67¾	67¾
8 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
100 N Eng RR 4s 45	65	64½	65
9 New Eng Tel 5s 52	120¼	120¼	120¼
2 N Eng T&T 4½s 61 B	121	121	121
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52 A	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	106½	106½	106½
10 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	78	77¾	77¾
6 N Orl Term 4s 53	76	76	76
14 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	43	43	43
7 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	42¾	42¼	42¾
1 NO Tex&M 5s B 54 ct	40½	40½	40½
3 NO Tex&Mex 5s 55 C	42½	42	42½
3 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56 C ct	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	40	40	40
3 NY&Q'ns E&P 2½s 65	110	109¾	109¾
12 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57⅜	57	57¼
50 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52	51⅝	51⅞
30 NYC 3½s 46	96⅞	96¾	96¾
21 NYC 3½s 52	58¾	58½	58⅜
1 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	58	58	58
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	53½	53½	53½
25 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	93¼	93	93¼
1 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	80	80	80
38 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	66¼	65¾	66
6 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100	100	100
10 NY G El H&P 4s 49	113½	113¼	113½
78 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	35¾	35	35¾
7 NYNH&H ext 6s 48	51¼	51¼	51¼
51 NYNH&H 4½s 67	33⅜	33¼	33½
17 NYNH&H 4s 55	30½	30½	30½
18 NYNH&H 4s 56	30½	30	30
20 NYNH&H 4s 57	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 NYNH&H 3½s 47	28¼	28	28
10 NYNH&H 3½s 54	28½	28½	28½
7 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	28	28	28
3 NY Steam 3½s 63	105⅝	103⅝	105⅝
9 NY St&Mun 4½s 46	6	6	6
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	101¾	101¾	101¾
11 Norf & W 4s 96	127	126½	127
5 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
46 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66	65¾	65¾
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55¼	55¼	55¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55¼	55¼	55¼
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51¾	51⅝	51¾
8 Nor Pac 4s 97	73¾	73⅝	73¾
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42¼	42¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	40½	40½	40½
1 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7	7	7
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107	107¼
2 OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	112¾	112¾	112¾
16 This Stock Is 52A	90¾	90½	90¾
25 Pac Gas & E 3s 71	100	99½	99½
1 Pac Gas & E 3s 76	100	100	100
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
29 Pac Lt 3½s 70	111¾	111¾	111¾
10 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	107⅝	107½	107½
1 Para Pict 4s 56	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Pen Co 4s 63	104¾	104¼	104¼
1 Pen Ok&Del 4½s77	102½	102½	102½
1 Pen P & L 4½s 74	106½	106¼	106½
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104	103¾	104
21 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91	90½	91
8 Pen RR 3¼s 52	86	85¾	86
1 Peo GL&C 5s 47	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Peoria&East 4s 60	43¼	42¼	43¼
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	69¾	69½	69½
30 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60¾	60½	60½
5 Pere Marq 4s 56	60	60	60
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107	107	107
8 Phila Co 4½s61	104	104	104
3 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 Phil Elec 2¾s 71	101	101	101

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
151 PhReadC&I cv 6s 49	83⅝	81⅜	83⅝
39 PhReadC&I 5s 73	28	27¾	28
24 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞
3 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	103½	103½	103½
3 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	98½	98½	98½
7 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84	83⅞	84
1 Readg 4½s 97 A	82	82	82
3 Readg 4½s 97 B	82	82	82
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	73	73	73
3 Rm Rand 3½s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103	102¾	102¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
9 Rio Gr W ctit 4s 49	21¾	21½	21½
40 Rl Ark & La 4½s34	13¾	13½	13¾
5 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7½	7½	7½
10 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	68¾	68¾	68¾
96 StLPea&NW5s48	43½	42¾	43
2 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	56¼	56½	56½
15 St L S F 5s 50 B	15⅝	15	15½
9 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	15	15	15
32 St L S F 4½s 78	15¼	14⅞	15
11 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	14¾	14¼	14½
21 St L S F 4s 50 A	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜
59 St L S F 4s 50A ct	14	13⅜	14
13 St L S W st 4s 89	80½	80	80
24 SP&SC ShL4½s61	9¾	9½	9¾
7 St Paul Un Dep 3½s 71	101½	101½	101½
125 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9¾	9½	9¾
18 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	8⅞	8¾	8¾
28 Sea A L aj 5s 49	2	1¾	2
43 Sea A L 4s 50 st	16	15½	15½
55 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7⅞	7½	7½
11 Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
154 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	5	4⅞	4⅞
32 Sea All Fla 6s 35B ct	5	4⅞	4⅞
11 Shell Un 2½s 54	97	96	96
2 Silesian Am 7s 41	33	33	33
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 So Bell T & T 3s 79	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52⅝	52½	52½
128 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¼	51¾	52¼
75 So Pac 4½s 69	52⅝	52¼	52⅝
27 So Pac rfg 4s 55	67¼	67	67¼
31 So Pac clt 4s 59	59½	59½	59¾
91 So Pac 3¾s 66	84¼	83¾	84¼
114 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54	53¾	54
15 South Ry 6½s 56	89⅞	89½	89⅞
3 South Ry gen 6s 56	86¼	86¼	86¼
9 South Ry cn 5s 94	89½	89½	89½
28 South Ry gen 4s 56	65	64⅝	65
3 South Ry Mem 5s 96	82¼	82¼	82¼
4 S W Bell Tel 2½s 85	110½	110½	110½
1 Stand Oil Calif 2¾s 66	101½	101½	101½
2 Stand OilNJ 2¾s 53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
29 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	104¼	104½	104¼
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	66¾	66¾	66¾
18 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	66⅛	65⅝	65⅝
4 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	66¼	66	66¼
2 TNP&SSM cn 4s 60	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Third Ave 4s 60	55	55	55
3 T St L & W 4s 50	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 Un Elev Ch 5s 45	8	8	8
1 Un Oil Cal 6s 42	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 U U Steel 2.40s 51	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
8 U S Steel 2.40s 52	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
10 U S Steel 2.65s 55	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	93½	93½	93½
1 Utah L&STrac 5s 44	100	99⅞	99⅞
5 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
10 Wabash 4½s 78	26	25¾	25¾
35 Wabash 4¼s 91 wi	37¾	37¾	37½
3 Wabash 4s 91 wi	48⅞	46⅞	46⅞
3 Wabash 4s 71 wi	76	76	76
17 Warner Bros 6s 48	96½	96½	96½
16 Warren Bros 6s 41	95	94⅞	95
5 West Shore 4s 2361	47½	47½	47½
7 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	44	44	44
4 Westn Md 5½s 77A	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Westn Md 4s 52	90½	90½	90½
17 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	29	28⅝	29
3 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	29	28⅝	28¾
1 Westn Un 5s 51	84½	84½	84½
10 Western Un 5s 60	82¼	82	82½
2 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93	93	93
2 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	102	102	102
41 Wis Cen 4s 49	46¾	45½	46¾
16 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	14½	14½	14½
6 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102	102	102

Foreign Bonds

1 Agr M Bw Col 6s 48	25½	25½	25½
2 Antioquia 7s 45	11½	11½	11½
17 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	67½	67⅜	67½
6 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	67½	67½	67½
5 Argentine 4½s 48	66½	66½	66½
2 Australia 5s 55	44¼	44¼	44¼
3 Australia 5s 57	44	44	44
1 Australia 4½s 56	40	40	40
1 Belgium 7s 55	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
1 Brazil 8s 41	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
3 Brazil 6½s 26-57	22	22	22
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	22½	22½	22½
5 Brisbane 5s 57	40	40	40
2 Brisbane 6s 50	46½	46½	46½
5 Buen A 4½s 77	51¼	51¼	51¼
5 Buen A 4¾s 76	60	60	60
4 Canada 5s 52	100½	100½	100½
2 Canada 4s 60	104¼	104¼	104¼
55 Canada 3s 67	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Canada 2½s 45	98½	98½	98¼
5 Chile MtBk6¾s 61asd	13½	13½	13½
5 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	13½	13½	13½
5 Chile 7s 42 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
18 Chile 6s 60 asd	14¼	14	14¼
3 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14⅛	14	14
8 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	42	42	42
11 Colomb 3s 70	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
50 Cuba 4½s 53	18	18	18
1 Cuba Rca 7s 51	16½	16½	16½
17 Cuba 4½s 77	76½	76½	76½
2 Denmark 6s 42	32½	32¼	32¼
1 Denmark 5½s 55	28	28	28
1 Mendoza (Pro') 4s 54	14½	14½	14½
2 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Mex 10 4s asd 45	6	6	6
3 Minas Ger 6½s 58	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 N So Wales 5s 57	50	50	50
5 N Sou Wales 5s 58	52	51	52
1 Panama 3½s 94 A st	58	58	58
59 Peru 1si 6s 60	9¾	8¾	9
12 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9	8¾	9
4 Porto Aleg 8s 61	13	12¾	13
1 Queensld 6s 47	53½	53½	53½
15 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	11½	11¼	11¼
11 Rio gr do Sul 6s 68	12¼	12	12¼
5 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	28½	28½	28½
1 Sao Paulo Sst 7s 40	59¾	59¾	59¾
3 Urug ai 3¾s&4½s78	55¼	55¼	55¼
17 Urug 4¼s 78	55½	55¼	55¼

Total bond sales today (in dollars) 7,215,000. Previous day 10,677,250. Week ago 6,617,600. Year ago 6,033,700. Two years ago 5,605,500. Jan. 1 to date 330,537,750. Year ago 322,377,975. Two years ago 242,170,250.

Nickel Plate Shows Gain

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)

Jewels Grow on Trees

Associated Press

Pearls From Coconuts

This is a picture of the valuable pearl which grew in a coconut and which was given to Dr. David Fairchild of Miami, Fla., by a trader in the Netherlands East Indies. A valuable gem, it is the same kind of pearl, says Dr. Fairchild, as that produced by an oyster.

Australian Parliament Meets

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 20 (AP)—Australia's Parliament met today in a secret joint session of the two Houses to hear Prime Minister John Curtin review the war situation and the dangers of Japanese invasion.

As the legislators convened, about two weeks earlier than the previously scheduled opening date, it was expected the Prime Minister would inform them of momentous decisions of the War Cabinet and the United Nations concerning Pacific strategy.

This session was summoned early this week as a result of opposition demands that Parliament be given a chance to review Australia's crisis.

Full mobilization of services and property needed for the defense of Australia and the prosecution of the war was provided in new regulations.

The Prime Minister invoked a regulation under the National Security Act making it an offense for a member of Parliament to disclose proceedings in the House.

"It is utterly impossible in view of the requirements of security that there be any public discussion," Mr. Curtin declared.

Canada's Japanese Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The problem of disposing of Japanese, transplanted from the West Coast because of the danger of sabotage, is back on British Columbia's doorstep, and developments of the past week indicate that the Pacific Province will have to find a solution for it without cooperation from other sections of Canada.

Ontario's Premier Mitchell Hepburn, according to advices from Ottawa, has refused to permit the transfer of Japanese to that Province, blocking the negotiations previously under way for shifting several hundred Japanese loggers to the woods camps of northern Ontario.

The Prairie Provinces have so far indicated no desire to assist, and British Columbia faces the unpleasant prospect of having to find a location for several thousand Japanese west of the Rockies, where they are obviously of more potential danger than they would be elsewhere.

More than two months have passed since Japan went to war with Canada, but at this writing not a single Japanese has been moved from the so-called coastal defense zone. About the only effective steps taken since war's outbreak to curb the operations of Japanese in British Columbia has been to take over the Japanese fleet of fishing vessels, which are gradually being turned over to white fishermen and Indians.

An order-in-council issued recently at Ottawa barred Japanese nationals from Vancouver airport areas, but it is claimed that the order does not disturb most of the 200 Japanese living along the dyke that protects the Vancouver airport from the sea.

New Rollins Gallery Shows Costa Rica Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla., Feb. 20—Rollins College opened its new Morse Gallery of Art recently with the first showing of an exhibition of the arts of Costa Rica. The exhibition will remain on view through Tuesday, March 3. The artists of Costa Rica are the first to show their work in the new gallery.

Approximately 70 pieces are being shown in this exhibition which was brought to the United States through the generosity of the Costa Rican Government and the donor of the gallery, Miss Jeannette Morse Genius of Winter Park, Florida.

The Morse Gallery of Art is a memorial to Charles Hosmer Morse of Chicago and Winter Park, grandfather of Miss Genius. Mr. Morse was the founder of Fairbanks-Morse & Company and for many years a trustee and benefactor of Rollins College.

Antitrust Suits Planned Against 3 Movie Firms

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—The United States Attorney General has asked Federal Court for permission to call three motion picture companies to trial on charges of violating the antitrust laws by booking pictures in large groups and without giving exhibitors a chance to see them first.

Assistant United States Attorney General Robert L. Wright said they were United Artists Corporation, Universal Pictures, Inc., and Columbia Pictures, Inc.

They were the three companies which have refused to sign a consent decree agreed upon Nov. 20, 1940, by five other companies.

The companies which signed—although they did not admit the charges—were Loew's Inc., Paramount Pictures, Warner Brothers, Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, and RKO Pictures. Under the agreement, the Government was obligated to obtain the signatures of the other three companies before June 1, 1942, or obtain a judgment against the nonsigners.

Illinois Streets 'Mined' for Steel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"There's steel in them thar streets," and it's being removed to build armaments to win the war—steel by the hundreds of tons in abandoned street car tracks in Illinois cities—steel as precious to the steel industries today as gold to the heart of the old-time prospector.

At Joliet, Ill., 700 tons of steel rails are soon to be taken up by the WPA, and 269 tons from a street near the Rock Island (Ill.) Arsenal, reports Charles P. Casey, Illinois WPA Administrator. To date, Paris, Ill., has supplied 116 tons of rails; Normal, Ill., 90 tons; Taylorville, 58 tons; and Rock Island, 96.

It's anticipated other Illinois towns will find they have rails that can be fed into the steel furnaces to make guns. Disposition of the product is under jurisdiction of the Office of Production Management.

In every case the WPA reconditions the streets after the rails are removed.

Dies Group Denounced

Continued from Page 1

need not comment on the dangerous implications of a thing like that. It is enough to point out the amazing and smug self-righteousness of the Committee."

Charges Irresponsibility

Mr. Eliot charged the Committee with irresponsibility and making announcements without any meeting or Committee discussion.

He quoted Chairman Dies on July 16 as promising to publish "soon" a document relating to fascistic, anti-Semitic groups. The document, however, has never appeared.

"On March 8 of last year," Mr. Eliot continued, "he was reported to have evidence concerning a huge organization to promote Nazi ideology. There has been no mention of this since then.

"Fourteen months ago he promised to expose Nazi money-raising campaigns in the United States, and said the Committee had seized the records containing 220,000 names. Has anyone even seen the names or heard of that exposure?

"The Philadelphia Inquirer quotes him on Nov. 30, 1940, as promising to reveal 'next week' a plot of the Bund to sabotage American industry. But to this day the plot remains unrevealed."

Mr. Eliot cited a Dies radio speech of Sept. 18, 1939, declaring he had evidence of co-operation between the Bund and native Fascist groups, including the Deatherage outfit, the Knights of the White Camellia. "But no action of the Committee followed," Mr. Eliot continued, "and the Knight of the White Camellia turned up in a key defense job."

Anti-Russian Bias Charged

Mr. Eliot recalled evidence of the Federal Communications Commission that Representative Dies has been "frequently and favorably quoted on Axis propaganda broadcasts." He charged Mr. Dies with neglecting to investigate Nazis, Fascists or sabotage, and concentrating against Russians, and making "false charges" against the Administration, calculated to throw national distrust on its wartime leadership.

"Think of the accusation," he added, "thinly veiled, that the Dies Committee could have prevented the Pearl Harbor tragedy if the President had not interfered. Think of the need for solidarity among the United Nations against our enemies at a time like this.

"And when we read the record and think the thing through, we know that it is the truth," Mr. Eliot concluded. "We know in our hearts that this Dies Committee had a record of high-handed hearings, high-sounding promises, very little accomplishment, and endless, ridiculous, unforgivable smearing of decent and loyal Americans. The Dies Committee is a dangerous plaything."

Chile Faces Risk of Disunity Over Rupture With Axis Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—When the triumph of Don Juan Antonio Rios was apparent in the presidential elections, there was only one immediate question asked about him in North and South America. This was: "What will he decide about rupture of Chilean relationships with the Axis?"

An overwhelming majority thought there would only be one answer coming from Señor Rios in view of the extent of his electoral capitalization of the Anti Fascist Front, proclaiming and parading as the Democratic leader and allowing himself to be classified as a positive friend of the Allies.

This majority may be somewhat disappointed with the first words of the President-elect. He said that the rupture issue would have to be put up to Congress, and he would abide by the decision. But—and here he carefully chose and weighed his words—"let me tell you," he said, "that the breaking off of relationships is a very serious question," indicating that it would have to be thought about a good deal.

If, as appears likely, the issue is left to Congress, the decision may go either way, and a division can hardly be avoided. That might be dangerous for national unity, never more desirable when economic sacrifices have to be shouldered, and might have awkward consequences in later years.

On the surface, it would appear much better if there were a bold Executive decision by the Acting President or by Señor Rios when he takes over. The desires of a substantial majority of Chileans can only be truly interpreted in one way.

Few Votes Decisive Either Way

The Leftists—the subscribers to the Anti-Fascist Electoral Front—can only scrape a bare legislative majority. Both in the Chamber and Senate a few votes thrown either to the Left or to the Right are decisive. The chief point to remember, however, is that for a number of Leftists democratic service and outright opposition to the Axis are not synonymous obligations. There are certainly as many among the Left as the Right who would rather avoid a break.

No qualified observer expects a spontaneous and unanimous decision from the Chilean Legislature favorable to rupture. If and when this favorable decision does come it will be found that other considerations played their part, in addition to the democratic urge and the desire to contribute to Pan American unity and security which must not be underestimated.

The clouds of uncertain provisioning still hang over the Chilean economic horizon. The increasing dependence of the whole national system on relationship with the United States becomes daily more obvious and, in this respect, it says much for the diplomacy of Ambassador Claude Bowers that the Chileans do not become too self-conscious about it. North America remains the sincere friend, ever-ready with counsel and assistance. Both are necessary today.

One of the most valuable contributions to Chilean sustenance was the agreement by which the United States, through the Federal Loan Agency and the Metals Reserve Corporation, acquires the total output of this country's strategic metals for the next 18 months, with prices to be revised every six months.

Where It Would Benefit

Chile is essentially a mining country and, in this case, it realizes that the North American contract is neither an academic one nor a mere good will gesture. Chile has something that the United States wants — "strategic metals" — and that carries the assurance of ocean transport which can bring merchandise to Chilean ports as well as take ores away. That is something infinitely better than gold in vaults and dollars in the bank.

The arrangement does not affect the output of the big copper and nitrate mines whose output has already been taken up by the United States Government, but it brings benefits to thousands of small miners, guaranteeing them a market with flexible prices. The national smelters will work again, their stock piles will be reduced, North American buyers will operate through the Chilean State Mining Bank and employment will be increased. Much of this small-scale buying—which, incidentally, created good will on the large scale—used to be done by the Germans and, later, by the Japanese.

Chile's economy is not going to be restored to normality by one mining contract. The United States can never make up for all that has been lost in non-American markets, and the necessity for retrenchment and sacrifices increases every week. The Ministry of National Defense has added its warning to many addressed to the nation by other authorities. It says that "more warnings" will follow.

Chile Tightens Its Belt

Chileans are asked to think before they buy, to acquire new habits, save and repair what they have and use, give up luxuries and work harder. The Ministry admits that the country is already involved in the economic war.

Señor Rios, the President-elect, has advocated a government of national unity and Gen. Carlos Ibañez, the defeated candidate of the Rightists, has offered co-operation, though his personal and permanent influence on Chilean politics can be exaggerated. He was seized upon at the time by the Rightists as the only available candidate to represent the opposition to the Left.

Naturally, those who organized the electoral victory for Señor Rios will obtain first consideration. The President-elect has admitted that, but, he says, "my Government will be national and, if necessary, I will seek the co-operation of those who were not in the previous Government. If necessary, I shall invite Liberals or Falangists into the Cabinet, but, as I have always maintained, my orientation will be definitely Leftist."

Incidentally, the Chilean Falange joined the Leftists in voting for Señor Rios and they have since declared that they do not wish Cabinet representation because they feel they are represented in Señor Rios himself. So far, there has been no suggestion of connections between the Chilean and Spanish Falanges.

The German, Italian and Spanish Ambassadors were among the first of foreign diplomats to call and congratulate Señor Rios on his triumph. These were purely courtesy calls, it was pointed out.

Nisei Form League To Fight Evacuation

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20 (AP)—Fifteen hundred Nisei—second generation Japanese-Americans—organized the United Citizens League last night preparatory to a fight to prevent evacuation of professedly loyal aliens and citizens of Japanese descent inland from the Pacific Coast.

"We need action and need it now," declared Larry Tajiri, former Washington correspondent for a Japanese news service. "We are loyal to the American flag but race hatreds are being stirred up now in the fascist pattern."

Kay Sugahara, produce merchant, said:

"If the Army and Navy say we are a menace, let's get out. But if it's merely a question of fighting politicians that would gain favor by hopping on 'those defenseless Japs' we should fight them to the last ditch."

Nearly 1,000 Japanese aliens recently have been taken into custody in California and many official and civic groups have demanded that every Japanese be moved inland at least 200 miles.

Huge Narcotics Cache Seized in Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 20 (AP)—Federal narcotics agents said they had uncovered an illegal cache of narcotics worth about $200,000 at retail and had taken into custody four men and three women.

The raid on a house in northeast Kansas City climaxed two years of investigation, Joseph Bell, district supervisor of the Federal Narcotics Bureau, said.

U. S. Restricts Exports Of Fire-Fighting Tools

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Board of Economic Warfare announced Feb. 18 that all general licenses for export of fire-fighting equipment—except automotive fire engines—would be revoked at midnight Feb. 25 except with respect to destinations in Canada, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Newfoundland, Greenland and Iceland.

The action was necessary because of critical shortages of fire-fighting equipment in the United States. After Feb. 25 individual export licenses will be required for such equipment.

Pursuit of Knowledge

WASHINGTON (AP)—A couple of Marines stationed at Midway Island and Pearl Harbor found the war an annoying interference with correspondence courses they are taking from the Marine Corps Institute here.

From Pearl Harbor, one Marine studying airplane maintenance wrote to the Institute:

"I lost my textbooks in the raid. Could you send me some more?"

The Institute sent them.

From Midway Island another Marine wrote:

"Due to the present circumstance I will be unable to keep up the monthy quota of one lesson. However, I shall try to have another lesson to submit soon. I hope this delay does not affect my record in the Institute."

The Institute answered that it would not.

Family Boasts 83-Year Sunday School Record

LYKENS, Pa., Feb. 20 (AP)—Gerald Clay's family is proud of a collective record of 83 unbroken years' attendance at Sunday School.

Mr. Clay, box factory operator, says he hasn't missed once at the Methodist Sunday School in 35 years. Son Robert and daughter Betty have perfect 15-year attendance marks, another son has been present without an absence until war interfered. His defense job calls for Sunday work now.

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The Annual Meeting of the Society for the election of officers, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Algonquin Club, 217 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, on Monday, February 23rd, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon. Dinner will be served at half past one o'clock, to which eldest sons of members, or prospective successors and members of other State Societies, are cordially invited.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lesure
THE FLORIST
5 Putnam Street Tel. 848

Women's Dresses and Coats
for Winter in New Colors and Styles
Suits and Overcoats for Men
Manhattan Shirts
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street

F. H. Lane Company
Seasonal Wearing Apparel
for Men at Reasonable Prices
330 MAIN STREET

Headquarters for
Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

MASSACHUSETTS

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

BUY
FUEL OILS—COAL—COKE
from
Geo. A. Sheldon, Inc.
220 Main St., Greenfield, Mass. Tel. 3809
Quick, Friendly Service

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHOICE MEATS
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
Kirschner's Meat Market
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

METICULOUS care is apparent in garments you have dry cleaned and pressed at the Individual. Next time try Individual Dry Cleaning. You'll be delighted. Overcoats $1.05, Suits, Plain Dresses, 79c.
PHONE 1-6-4
Individual Family Laundry
Launderers — Dry Cleaners

HOLYOKE

Protect your feet with Rubbers and Overshoes from
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

CLARK'S FLOWER SHOP
466 Dwight Street Phone 3058
HOLYOKE, MASS.
Member Florist Telegraph Association

LAWRENCE

Watch
Cherry & Webb's
FEBRUARY
"SUPER SPECIALS"
for Unusual Values
Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

Visit Our New Location
1751 MASS. AVE.
Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
LEXINGTON FRUIT MARKET
TEL. LEX. 1880

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0328
Choice Groceries, Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Un-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
February Sale of Fine Furniture
Now Going On

More women are wearing more suits all the time
Cherry & Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN

SALE!
Reg. $2.75 Scatter Rugs
SIZE 23x33
Early American Floral designs in beautiful rich colorings. Deep rich pile. Soft velvet finish.
$1.98
Goddard Bros
Market St., Tel. LY. 2-3737, Lynn, Mass.

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
for your home
We carry a complete line
Curtains $1.00 up
Draperies $1.69 up
Special order work is our specialty
Jones Stores, Inc.
116 Pleasant St., Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

Wilfred Beauty Shoppe

It is time to consider your SPRING PERMANENT
82 Pleasant Street Malden 0465W

MEDFORD

An Invitation to Beauty
Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 5343 364 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0251, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m to 12 m daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

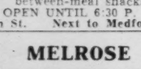
'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
SUNOCO GAS

GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

WARD'S SHELL SERVICE
860 MAIN STREET
SHELL
Washing, Lubrication
Simonizing
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
Battery Service
TELEPHONE MELROSE 1649

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

FINE GROCERIES
415 Franklin St., Phones 5400-1-2-3

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS

with prices that appeal
Ask for our Weekly List

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD

TABER'S, Inc.
Central Market & Grocery
254-258 Union Street
New Bedford, Mass.

Save time and get staples, fruits, vegetables, pastries, and meats all in one store.

STAR STORE
IT IS TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO BUY NOW in Our Mid-Season Sale of FURNITURE
WING'S
No Tax on Furniture Yet!
and plenty of prices reduced at
WING'S FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE!

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Ready to use—or put away
PARSONS Laundry Co.
INC.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

No Guesswork When You Buy Meat at the

NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET
Sold with a money-back guarantee

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4600
Las. 9890
Las. 9624
Big. 9277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start
CALL
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

Northern Turkeys.....39c lb.
Broccoli—2 bunches.....19c
Ripe Honey Dew Melons, 29c & 35c
Sugar Creek Butter—2 lbs...75c
NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1241 Center St. BIG. 4240

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3
Coupon

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE

PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
Be Prepared
Black-Out Material
Black Paper
Flintkote Black-Out Board

Star Market Co.
Heavy Corn-Fed Steer
RUMP STEAK
NO WASTE!
lb. 55c—lb. 65c
304 WALNUT STREET BIG. 8400

PITTSFIELD

School Day Shoes
that can take scuffs
Walk-Over Pro-tek-tiv Shoes for boys and girls are built to take heavy daily wear.
WALK-OVER
SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Esso
MOTOR FUELS
and LUBRICANTS
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
NEW & DANIELS
135 South Street Tel. 9575

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

WENDELL BEAUTY SALON
WM. LANGLEY
"Up to a Standard, Not Down to a Price"
37 West Street Tel. 7022

OUR MID-WINTER SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
of Fine Furniture
is now in progress
Rice and Kelly, Inc.
285 North Street

Cakes
Delicious
Raisin Bread
Pies and Cookies
E. F. FISH BAKERY
289 North Street

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

How Long Can You Run Your Car!
Our factory trained mechanics can best answer that. Only genuine Chevrolet parts used.
Woodwards Chev. Co.
Blu 9200 426 Adams St., Milton

New England's Finest Model Supply House
Airplanes—Boats—Trains—Race Cars
Miniature Gasoline Engines—Lionel Trains
STANLEY-WINTHROP'S
7 Revere Road, Quincy
38 Chauncy Street, Boston

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Curtains—Linens—Bedding
Nutes
Ladies' and Men's Wear
WAKEFIELD THEA. BLDG., WAKEFIELD

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
76 Haven St. Tel. Read. 0460
Agents for Malden-Melrose Gas Co.

MASSACHUSETTS

READING (Continued)

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
Lowest every day prices on every known brand
Save on quality every day 6 days a week!
401 Highland Ave. in Davis Square

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

BAB'S PHOTO SHOP
CLOSING OUT
Special prices on all Photo Supplies
All Greeting Cards ½ Price
19 COLLEGE AVENUE, DAVIS SQUARE

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUER'S
QUALITY MARKET
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
314-316 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

Flowers by **PAGE**
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

TAUNTON

ROYAL COAL COMPANY
Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL
Special Agents for
Jeddo Highland Coal
Telephone 3700 Taunton, Mass

COBB'S, Inc.
31 Main Street Taunton, Mass.
Make a Cherry Cake for Washington's Birthday with Rumford's Baking Powder and top with Overland Red Cherry Icing.
An S. S. Pierce Co. Associate Store

The new L'Aiglon dresses for spring are now in. Buy now—and be ready for warmer weather.
E. A. THOMAS CO.
77-79 Main Street Taunton, Mass.

WAKEFIELD

C. W. SPEAR
37 Central St., Wakefield, Mass.
Pure Milk—Cream
Buttermilk
Eggs—Butter
Cream Cheese
Phone
Crystal 0610
for delivery

Dairy Products for Every Meal

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

SUNOCO MOTOR OIL NO HARD CARBON
General Tires and Batteries
TAVERN SQUARE SERVICE STATION
MILROY JOHNSTON, Prop.
305 WESTON STREET WAL. 4353
Come in and see
The Market of Tomorrow
Quality foods at reasonable prices

Waltham Super Market
836 MAIN STREET

WATERTOWN

It Takes Fine Milk to Fill the Bulging Neck of the Cream Top Bottle With Whipping Cream Every Day.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave., Watertown, Mass.
Tel. WAT. 3818

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1736.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

WEYMOUTH

Blackout Supplies
can be bought at
R. E. Cobb Hardware Co.
33 Washington Street, Weymouth
TEL. WEY. 0038

WORCESTER

Launderers Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161
Cotton Seersuckers
Choose now, selections are at their best. Stripes, plaids, monotones, florals—59c, 69c, 79c.
SLOCUM'S
476 MAIN STREET, SECOND FLOOR

European Local Classified
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 4/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED
WORTHING. 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received: Christian Scientists preferred: close sea, gardens, buses, shops: liberal table from 3 gns. MRS. CHAMPION Worthing 2717

POST VACANT
LONDON — Waitresses, women cooks, dishwashers and daily cleaners, whole or part time; good wages. Apply Controller, English Speaking Union Club, 37, Charles St., Berkeley Sq., W. 1.

ROOMS TO LET
PAIGNTON, DEVON. The Haven, 15, New St.—Comfortable and cheerful lodgings; central, yet quiet: from 35/-, partial board.

PRINTING
B. H. VOS will give his personal attention to all Printing and Stationery Orders given to his firm THE BYRON PRESS, 3, Bricksfields, Harrow. Phone Byron 3549.

England

BATH

J. PUGSLEY & SON
3, Southgate St. (Tel. Bath 4865)
9 and 9a, Charles St. (Tel. Bath 3784)
For Fine Fitting Footwear
The Fitting of CHILDREN a Speciality

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters
and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

BOURNEMOUTH

C. G. LEE
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
82 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, Blankets, Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

Crossword Quiz Answers

			E	C	U	A	D	O	R					
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ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HAYWARDS HEATH BOSCOMBE
HASTINGS SOUTHAMPTON
TUNBRIDGE WELLS WEYMOUTH
EASTBOURNE BATH
LEWES YEOVIL WINCHESTER

TYRES
SAVE PURCHASE TAX
HAVE YOUR OLD TYRES REBUILT
PLENTY OF TYRES
Consignments Arriving Daily
W. A. M. TYRE CO.
29, Ashley Road, Boscombe Tel. 2258
18, Queen Street 43, Leigh Road
Weymouth Wimborne

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets, Down Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lingerie, Knitwear and Gowns

CORRALL & Co. LTD.
COAL
40, Queens Road, Brighton, Tel. 5701
71, Church Road, Hove, Tel. 3717
New Street, Basingstoke, Tel. 235
Middle Street, Petworth, Tel. 90.
R. Simmons, 3 Gordon Ter., Worthing. Tel. 1263

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
Highest Quality *Lowest Price*

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
81 WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 0613

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

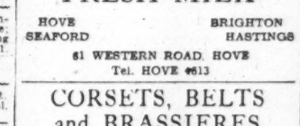
Brooks of Bristol
Dyers and Dry Cleaners

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting
and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Departments
86/92b, Whiteladies Road, Bristol

HOUSEHOLD LINEN
of Good Quality. No coupons required.
Jolly & Son Ltd.
BRISTOL
Now Established at 62/64, Whiteladies Road

BROMLEY


PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY
or & CO., LTD.
LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gn. 1444
Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free
OR—BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection.

Warne's Ltd
Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61 High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton Chingford and Upminster

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0503

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBRIDGE

High-Class Bakers Tel. 2062
W. H. Pratt & Son
Awarded Cups and Medals
Halifax Road Bakery Cambridge

P. H. Allin & Sons
Plumbers and Heating Engineers
Agents for
Sunstar Boiler Cookers
42, Sidney St. Telephone 3431

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

SHIRERS & LANCES
FURNITURE
LINENS—FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

CROYDON PURLEY and District

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items In This Paper

CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

BEL-RAY
SCIENTIFIC
laundry process
Assures whiter linen, softer woollens, brighter colours and longer wear. High grade laundry service at keen prices. Return carriage or postage paid.
BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY
Bramley—Guildford, Surrey
'Phone: Bramley 3294

HAYWARDS HEATH

LAUNDRIES
Mid-Sussex Laundry, Lindfield Tel. Lindfield 4
Poplars Laundry, Lindfield Tel. Lindfield 122
St. George's Hand Laundry, Hurstpierpoint Tel. Hurst. 3123
Handcross Laundry, Handcross Tel. Handcross 269
DRY CLEANING A SPECIALITY

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

NORWICH

LADIES' WEAR
WITTRICK
Pesco, Chilprufe and Jaeger
SOUTHWOLD HOMEKNIT
38 St. Mary's Street, Bungay
BUNGAY PHONE 172

NORTHWOOD

C. H. Eborn & Son
NURSERYMEN and FLORISTS
Landscape Gardeners
Fresh Cut Flowers
All Garden Sundries
Chester Road Northwood, Middx. 'Phone Northwood 2139

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES
The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for
"STUART CRYSTAL"
and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (next G. P. O.)
Tel. 57212

G. A. NORTON
Foot Fitting Specialists
23 Palace Avenue, Paignton
Phone 5636

PINNER

THOMAS BROS.
For Drapery, Outfitting and Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
Chilprufe and Rational Underwear
35 and 37 High Street Phone Pinner 80

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Pophams—Plymouth

POOLE and District

J. VINEY & SONS
34, Commercial Rd. 436 Ashley Rd.
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 871

All Classes of
INSURANCES EFFECTED
Specialists—Life—Accident—Motor—Fire.
Send your enquiries without obligation to
W. H. FOOT & CO.
Insurance Brokers
27, Church Road, Parkstone Tel. 1341

ENGLAND

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Privacy of Council

Several readers have inquired regarding the statement that the minutes of a committee belong to the group whose deeds the minutes record and not to the house. They ask, if the committee must report to the house, why should not its minutes be open for inspection. The answer is that the committee reports to the house on its completed work, not on all the steps that were involved in arriving at that finished work. It does not set forth all the steps that were necessary before an agreement was reached and a course of action decided upon.

A wide and varied experience, both personal and vicarious, in the conduct of organization affairs, lies back of this advice, but the reason for it seems so obvious that it scarcely needs amplification.

* * *

For the sake of illustration, let us assume a hypothetical situation:

Suppose an executive committee has been entrusted with the task of selecting a person to fill a position of responsibility. The committee meets. One member nominates Mr. A. Some of the members agree that he is eligible. Other members think that, because of certain facts, his selection might not be expedient. In the course of the deliberation, obscure considerations are brought to the surface that cast new light on the situation. A vote is taken and Mr. A. is defeated. Would it be wise to make this procedure public? It is true that conversations are not recorded in the minutes, but the **vote** must be recorded and much factual evidence necessarily arises in such an interview.

Or suppose that Mr. A. had been selected and, when notified, declined to accept. The whole transaction must be repeated. The committee would find it difficult to fill the office if later candidates knew that they were second or third choice. When a satisfactory choice has been made and the appointment has been accepted, the committee reports its completed work to the house, but it does not narrate the deliberations and experiments that preceded the appointment by having delicate and intricate experiences exposed to public gaze.

* * *

The above is a mere suggestion. There are innumerable situations that may arise in the course of duty of a committee engaged in managing the affairs of a voluntary organization. The work requires courage, patience, a fine sense of proportion and devotion to duty. Anyone who has served as a member of an executive committee knows the demands that such service makes on the individual and will agree that such service should not be hampered by the prospect of unnecessary publicity. Moreover, no member of a minor group should, under any circumstances, divulge to any person outside of the committee anything that transpires within the committee meeting.

A writer on this subject has this to say in admonition: "Under certain circumstances an interested member of the body may ask permission to consult the minutes of a committee. If the request is prompted by a bona fide interest rather than idle curiosity, the request may be granted, but under no condition should the record book be allowed to pass out of the possession of the secretary." This shows with what protective care the minutes of the committee are regarded.

Instead of saying that committee records are shrouded in secrecy, we should like to say they are protected with dignity.

Awana Slaker-James

Daily Quotation

AN OUNCE of enterprise is worth a pound of privilege.—FREDERIC R. MARVIN.

In Lighter Vein

To Be Avoided

"In a midwestern town an eccentric was found who had not left an attic in 20 years."

"That's the danger in starting a long serial in a pile of old magazines!"—Grit.

Needed No Interpretation

Daddy was having a little chat with Jean, aged thirteen, and Bobby, aged three. "Did you notice on the news bulletins, Jean," he asked, "that Roosevelt and Churchill went to church in Alexandria, where George Washington used to attend?"

"Yes, I did," she answered, and then to brother, for whom she rather fancies herself as an interpreter, "Bobby, Churchill is the man who came way across the ocean to visit our country. You know what the ocean is? It's the water at the seashore where we go in summer."

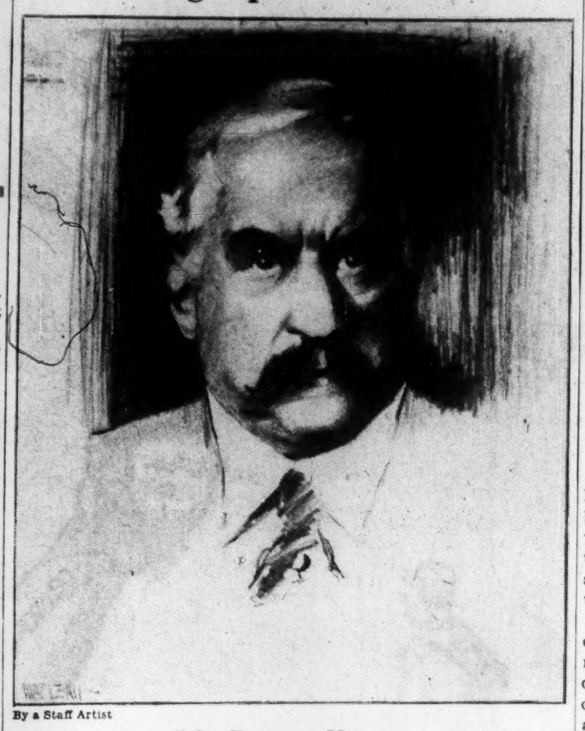
"Churchill? Churchill?" said Bobby, child of this radio age, ignoring all the elaborate explanation. "You mean WINSTON Churchill?"

Where Would You Find—

1. Decatur?
2. Muslin-kail?
3. The college where Nathaniel Hawthorne founded the "Potato Club"?
4. The room in which final terms for transfer of Louisiana to the United States were made?
5. Penang Island?
6. The second largest United States Housing Authority public housing development in America?
7. Mount Bandai?
8. The San Blas Indians?
9. Capital University?
10. The country where a Vickers-Stranraer is made?

(Answers appear on this page)

Biographical Lines



By a Staff Artist

John Pierpont Morgan

1837-1913

J. P. MORGAN's name heads the list of American financiers.
To him is greatly due the organization of the country's wealth.
Born in Connecticut, the boy enjoyed a carefree childhood.
When his parents moved to Boston he longed to run away to sea.
But he remained at the English High School till his graduation.
A year of study in Switzerland and two in Germany followed.
At nineteen he was working at his father's London banking firm.
At twenty he entered a similar establishment in New York City.
At twenty-three he opened his own offices on Exchange Place.
Time and again he rescued railroads and large enterprises.
At forty he had become a great figure in the financial world.

* * *

IN 1893 a terrible panic broke out all over the country.
A fourth of all railway capital funds went to bankruptcy court.
Morgan's firm was the leading vendor of railway securities.
Scattered the world over, his clients were powerless to act.
To protect his country's name abroad he assumed a giant task:
The reorganization of the collapsed rail corporations.
Five years later the "Morgan roads" comprised 33,000 miles.
Altogether, they netted a yearly benefit of some $300,000,000. . . .
The Government itself suffered disastrously from the panic.
Fear of a crash led foreign and domestic capital to withdraw.
Finally but one day's gold supply was left in the Treasury.
Then something happened: Morgan came forward with a plan—
He proposed a syndicate to provide $62,000,000 in gold.
President Cleveland signed an agreement with the young banker.
In six months the Treasury gold reserve reached $100,000,000.

* * *

DURING previous eras people had talked of gold and oil.
Americans, in towns and hamlets, were now talking of "steel."
Buildings, bridges, railroads created a huge demand for steel.
Ruinous rivalry threatened between over-capitalized companies.
Many appeals were made to Morgan to form a sound combination.
He bought out the stock of the various concerns at great cost.
He amalgamated them into one, the U. S. Steel Corporation.
A syndicate handled it with a billion-dollar capitalization.
This was the largest corporation the world had ever known.
People began to regard Morgan with admiration and with awe.

* * *

IN 1907 another panic burst upon the United States.
The great central heart of Wall Street suddenly ceased to beat.
Bankers and businessmen turned toward Morgan for direction.
In a few hours he raised $25,000,000, preventing a disaster.
Then the City of New York urgently needed a sum of $30,000,000.
Morgan asked the Mayor to be in his library in the evening.
At 9 o'clock the banker entered the room and sat at the desk.
He covered three large sheets and handed them to the Mayor:
It was a workable bond-issue plan to raise the $30,000,000.
The American panic of 1907 marked the end of an era. . . .
Masters of capital saw that they must change their methods.
They understood that all rivalries should be smoothed out.
They decided to link control of money and credit more closely.
To them, Pierpont Morgan personified success and integrity.
He was the natural leader in forming a vast financial unit.
The new generation reached Wall Street to find the plan working.
Morgan was recognized as the greatest art collector of his time.
His library contained some 25,000 books and manuscripts.
He gave millions of dollars to charities and institutions.
His name is one of the most respected ones in the United States.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

Copyright, 1942, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

A Verse for Today . . .

And Caleb stilled the people before Moses, and said, Let us go up at once, and possess it; for we are well able to overcome it.—NUM. 13:30.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Man's Voice Commonly Is Lower Than a Woman's?

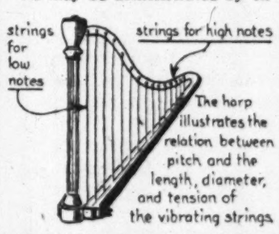
The word language is from the Latin **lingua**, meaning "tongue," but the tongue is not the chief voice producer. This job falls to the larynx, a cartilage-surrounded space between the windpipe and the root of the tongue.

Across the interior of this larynx or voice-box extend two slender, resilient bands known as vocal cords. In quiet breathing these cords are relaxed, leaving an ample space or slit between them for the air to pass through soundlessly.

When we speak or sing, however, certain muscles move the cartilages, putting the cords under a tension and narrowing the air slit so that the air from the lungs, in forcing its way out between them, sets the cords to vibrating. These vibrating cords, like the vibrating strings of a violin, piano, or guitar, are the basis of the human voice.

And just as the body of the violin reinforces the sound of the vibrating strings, our speech is increased in volume by the cavities of the throat, nose, and mouth.

As may be demonstrated by experiments in physics, the pitch of the sound produced by a vibrating string is higher for a tight string than one not so tight; is higher for a slender string than for a thick one of the same length; and is higher for a short string than for a long one of the same size.


strings for low notes
strings for high notes
The harp illustrates the relation between pitch and the length, diameter, and tension of the vibrating strings

The length and thickness of the vocal cords differs in the two sexes. The length of the vocal cord in women varies between around 12 and 17 millimeters, while in men the length varies between 17 and 25 millimeters.

The range of the human voice in singing is commonly considered to be three octaves or thereabouts. One authority sets the limits at e (80 vibrations per second) for the low note of a man with a good bass voice, and high c (1024 vibrations per second) for the high note of a woman with a trained soprano voice. Great singers go beyond this range, operatic basses dropping to a (55 vibrations per second) and sopranos reaching f (1408 vibrations per second). The range for any individual, of course, is far less.

A boy's vocal cords, in the early years, are short and slender, like those of a woman, which accounts for the boy soprano voices heard in children's choirs.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

FACTS & FIGURES

U.S. ARMY FIELD RATION
MEAT & BEANS
U.S. PARACHUTE TROOPS ARE EVEN EQUIPPED WITH SMALL STOVES THAT CAN FOLD UP INTO THE PALM OF THE HAND. CHEMICAL TABLETS SUPPLY THE HEAT.
IT'S A FACT
DID YOU KNOW THAT THE RETREADING OF AN OLD TIRE REQUIRES ABOUT 50% AS MUCH CRUDE RUBBER AS A NEW ONE?
THE U.S. NAVY WAS THE FIRST IN THE WORLD TO EXPERIMENT WITH FLOATING FLYING FIELDS.
K. PARRIS

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A city in central Illinois.
2. A very thin Scotch broth, containing greens and shelled barley.
3. He started this literary society at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, while an undergraduate.
4. In the "Sala Capitular," the main chamber in the Cabildo, former seat of government, in New Orleans.
5. Island outpost near western Malay Peninsula.
6. Terrace Village in Pittsburgh, Penna.; covers 130 acres.
7. A volcano, active within the last century, in Japan; 6,037 feet.
8. They live on an archipelago on the Atlantic coast of Panama.
9. Columbus, Ohio.
10. The largest Canadian-built aircraft.

A Few Facts

Soviet children learn to ski as American children learn to roller-skate . . . It takes from three to five years for oysters to grow to a marketable stage . . . Pennsylvania State College students plan to give co-eds Defense Stamps instead of corsages at social events . . . International badminton champions Hugh Forgie and Ken Davidson recently demonstrated trick shots for CBS television.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Army Moves In

Johnson, Vt.

Thirty soldiers from Fort Ethan Allen were taken into the homes of local families for Sunday dinner and a bit of family life, when a church group invited them to town recently for the day. Behind the movement was the Rev. A. Ritchie Low, pastor, himself an ex-service man who realized the army's lack of, and the enlisted man's inevitable yearning for, family atmosphere.

The soldiers came by truck, transportation being made possible through the friendly co-operation of Col. William Wood, Commander of Ft. Ethan Allen. They arrived in time to attend the morning service, after which they were assigned to their "families" who took them home for dinner and the afternoon. In the evening the young people took over, with a fellowship get-together supper of doughnuts, sandwiches and coffee, followed by a devotional period, and winding up with singing around the piano, and games.

Working Prisoners

Germany is using over two million war prisoners and foreign civilians in her agriculture and industry.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Close Harmony*

By THE HAGERS

"NOW, GLOP," I QUACKED, "JUST ONE MORE THING— THE BIRDS SAY YOU WON'T LET THEM SING."
"IS THAT MY LAST OFFENSE? HOORAY!" CRIED GLOP. "CAN YOU SING 'OLD DOG TRAY'?"
THE HIGH NOTES GLOP SANG ALL OFF KEY. ASTONISHED HEADS PEERED FROM A TREE.
"WE NEED MORE SONGS," CRIED GLOP. "COME, SING!" BIRD VOICES MADE THE FOREST RING.

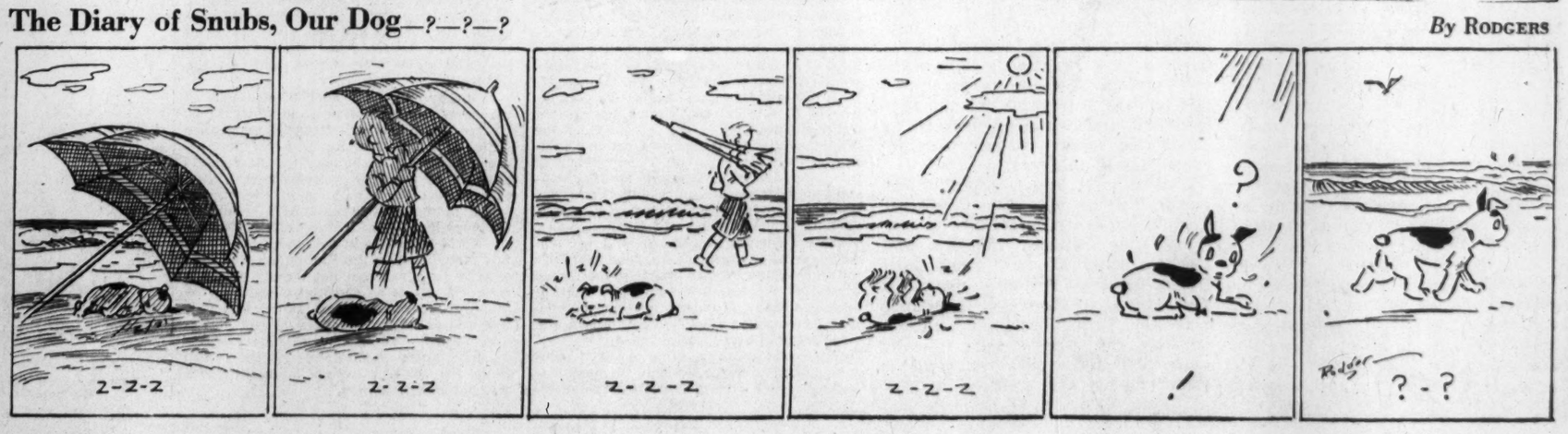
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Vanishing Theory*

By LE PELLEY

YOU REMEMBER THAT SHACK YOU THOUGHT VANISHED? I JUST FOUND OUT THE ROYAL WRECKING COMPANY TOOK IT DOWN !!!
YOU MEAN THE VANISHING CREAM DIDN'T DO IT ??
AND BY THE WAY— YOU KNOW THAT GLASS THAT BROKE! IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN BECAUSE WE TOOK IT OUT INTO THE COLD WHILE IT WAS HOT!!
AND WHAT'S MORE...
I'LL RUB SOME VANISHING CREAM ALL OVER MY FACE — JUST TO SHOW YOU I WON'T VANISH..
THERE! IF I VANISH I'LL WRITE YOU A LETTER IN INVISIBLE INK !!!

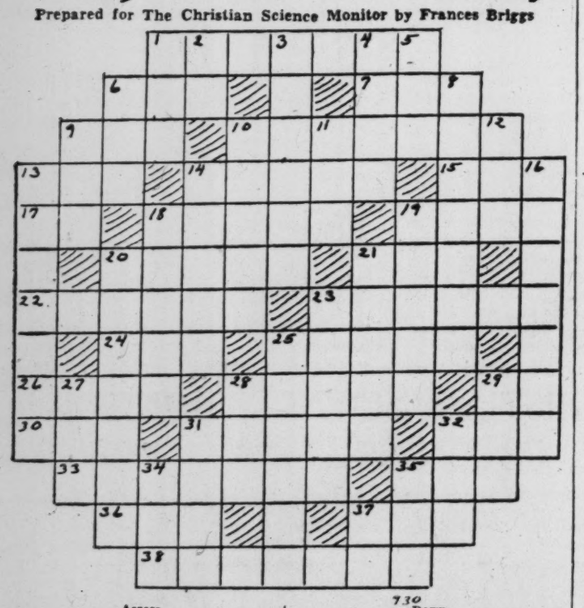
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—?—?—?

By RODGERS



Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



730

Across

1—What republic lies between Colombia and Peru?
6—What mammal has wings?
7—What do you call a carriage with its horse or horses?
9—What is the shaft of a coal mine?
10—What name is given to the sun by poets?
13—What is the dry fruit of certain trees?
14—What are propagative portions of a plant?
15—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
17—Half an em is what?
18—Would you plant, drive, or spend a piaster?
19—A contralto has what role in opera "Siegfried"?
20—Discontinues.
21—Venerable.
22—Who were hidden within a famous wooden horse?
23—Who is half-breed heroine of a Helen Hunt Jackson novel?
24—Shelter.
25—What is past participle of "rise"?
26—What is thin tin plate?
28—What is name of the road of which Milne writes?
29—Musical note.
30—Sea eagle is what?
31—Who was gifted with golden touch?
32—What is a winglike extension from body of a fish?
33—What is a kind of candy, generally in the shape of a cube?
35—Small bed is what?
36—What is a baronet's title?
37—Who is a ranger in opera "Der Freischutz"?
38—What dramatic soprano was born in Prague?

Down

1—Would you eat, row, or don a gaufre?
2—What State lies between New York and Rhode Island (abbr.)?
3—What capital city of Europe was named for a Greek goddess?
4—Native metals.
5—What is a ridge in fabrics or knitted work?
6—What tool bores holes when turned by a crossbar?
8—What is a reward given for deeds of courage?
9—Play on words is what?
10—Chirps.
11—Not even.
12—What is the top layer of soil that contains the roots of grass?
13—What was name of gate at west end of old wall of London?
14—What is the radius or ray of a wagon wheel?
16—What would you call a Scandinavian poet?
18—Who painted "Eve of Saint Nicholas"?
19—What is first name of author of "Street Scene"?
20—Whose son is So Big in Edna Ferber's novel?
21—What are fertile spots in desert?
22—A competitor is what?
25—What is a gnawing mammal?
27—What is any section of a curve?
28—Obscure.
29—What is a coin of Lithuania?
31—What is name of island in San Pablo Bay, California?
32—What creature could not reach grapes in certain fable?
34—To free.
35—What is a metal vessel for holding liquids or preserving solids?
37—Symbol for manganese?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Senators and Soldiers

The United States Senate has kissed congressional pensions good-by. Next week it may reasonably be expected that the House of Representatives will take up the repealer proposal.

Under ordinary circumstances and if there were opportunity for full public understanding of the subject, an argument could be made for the pensioning of congressmen along with other public servants. But the press of war makes this an utterly untimely occasion for the legislative branch to vote itself new emoluments.

Comparisons inevitably are made, and the Senate has acknowledged one of these in the measure which speeds the repeal. It has concluded that American soldiers and sailors facing enemy fire on foreign soil or in distant waters are more deserving of extra compensation than members of Congress though the latter may have faced the ire of constituents at times during a service of twenty or thirty years.

Thus it has voted to increase the base pay of enlisted men in foreign service by 20 per cent. This reasonably may be only a prelude to consideration of a bill pending several months to increase base pay rates throughout the two armed services. That measure, formulated by a Senate military affairs subcommittee, proposes to raise the pay of a private or an apprentice seaman from $30 a month to $42 and to make increases of lesser proportions all the way up through the officer ranks.

Another comparison inevitably was made when Congress voted itself retirement benefits which in a few cases might be obtained by very small contributions. This was between the plight of the supposedly superannuated congressman and the plight of several million needy aged now receiving small or moderate pensions under the Social Security Act.

The general impression probably is that it would be fine to be able to increase this old-age assistance but that the Nation is doing about all it can for its senior citizens under present circumstances. Moreover, there is a feeling that some groups have made this the subject of a definite pressure campaign by an organized minority. Congress laid itself politically open to such pressures when it voted retirement benefits to itself.

Hence complete repeal of the retirement provision as it would apply to congressmen is, for the time, the most satisfactory remedy. In some calmer era it may be appropriate to review the subject and provide security for these public servants. There is even something to be said for insulating them to a degree from such waves of public emotion as have been generated in this instance.

Yet, while the information may have been incomplete, the public response was basically sound. The instinct is right which holds that in this critical period there must be no misdirected generosity. The prime responsibility of Congress in particular is to direct the national energies in courses that will help preserve the Nation's existence.

Travesty and Tragedy

The trials at Riom may go down in history as one of the most tragic travesties on justice since the Reichstag Fire trial. This attempt to place the blame for the fall of France is in fact a direct historical and ideological descendant of that earlier example of authoritarian "justice."

As an article in The Wide Horizon column today says: "In trying the six prisoners of Riom, Vichy will create political martyrs." When Léon Blum attacked the legality of the Pétain regime and the right of the court at Riom to try persons who under the Republic should be indicted and tried by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, he raised the also fundamental question as to whether loyal Frenchmen are not being tried by usurpers.

The charge against M. Blum is ironic. It is that he neglected to speed up French war industries. For not preparing to fight Germany, he is being tried by men who never wanted to fight Germany and who have been eager to collaborate with Nazis in a "new order" for Europe. For not preparing to resist Germany, he is being tried by men who devoted their efforts even while he was in office to appeasing aggressors. For not preparing to save the Republic he is being tried by men who have shown they had no use for the Republic.

It is true that under the regime of Léon Blum, French labor made extreme demands, slowed up its efforts in war factories as in all others, and thus helped Germany to outstrip France in war production. But the men who are trying M. Blum did not need weapons for their policy. Some of them preferred Nazi company to that of Britain, with whom the Third Republic was allied. They wanted to build a Latin bloc in place of the Anglo-French bloc.

They wanted, in fact, the kind of France that only a German victory could produce. They have shown themselves ever since to be bent upon cooperation with the Nazis in setting up the kind of Europe which would forever preclude the existence of a truly free France. Thus some Frenchmen are being tried for their failures by others who ought to be tried for their successes.

In Old Sans Origine

It's a long way to Tipperary. But hardly any farther than to Sans Origine, where all those telegrams seem to be coming from. The messages are from men in the United States military service, and many of their recipients may wonder—as they taste the beauty of the name—why the sender does not add a generous "Wish you were here."

The explanation lies in Sans Origine's (censored) whereabouts, which is doubtless a (censored) military secret. To try to find the location of this evidently lovely spot, let us read an (uncensored) code-book prepared by A. A. Milne. On an (uncensored) page we come to an (uncensored) verse. It is very innocent looking, as all writing in code is. But perhaps it is there that we can find where Sans Origine is:

> Halfway up the stairs
> Isn't up,
> And isn't down.
> It isn't in the nursery,
> It isn't in the town.
> And all sorts of funny thoughts
> Run round my head:
> "It isn't really
> Anywhere!
> It's somewhere else
> Instead!"

The poem, of course, might appear to apply to being halfway upstairs. But this is wartime. Everybody knows that in wartime you have to be extra smart. How do we know that "halfway up the stairs" doesn't really stand for Sans Origine? They do, in fact, seem to be the same place, for, the Associated Press explains, "sans origine" is a French phrase meaning "without origin."

Of course, people who know the slightest bit of French could see through this from the start. But it isn't necessary to know French when you keep cool, turn to a reliable code book and use your head.

Transport Answers the Call

Railroads and motortruck lines must prepare in a very short time to tighten up and speed up operations or the Government will order elimination of wasteful competitive practices in the interests of defense, Joseph B. Eastman, Federal director of defense transportation, declared in Boston recently.

Mr. Eastman probably would agree that up to this point the transportation systems in the United States, both rail and motor, have done an excellent job. Last October Mr. Eastman said the railroads had "functioned admirably" to that point and he earlier noted the flexibility in the nationwide network of motortruck transportation which has grown up since the last war.

The War Department has shown its estimate of the potential value of motortrucking by asking a questionnaire census of all such facilities. It is evident that the railroads now would be swamped if they had to handle all the less-than-carload-lot traffic which has been taken over by the trucks.

The railroads performed an impressive service in the weeks immediately after Pearl Harbor by transporting across the continent 600,000 troops with tanks, artillery, and motorized equipment. This was done through heavy snows and zero temperatures with little interruption to ordinary Christmas holiday travel.

A recent study by the National Association of Manufacturers pointed out that the railroads had increased the average amount of freight carried per train from 804 tons in 1929 to 849 tons in 1940 and that freight locomotives attained a new high mark in average daily mileage. Even so, the growth of war tonnage is so great that the railroads will seriously need new cars to handle the volume of traffic forecast by the fall of this year.

It is to meet those prospective demands that the Interstate Commerce Commission evidently believes greater co-operation between railroads and truckers, establishment of consolidated freight terminals, and other moves for the utmost use of equipment will be necessary. From their present record, truckers and railroad men may be expected to rise to whatever demands the emergency may make.

Churchill's New Team

The British Prime Minister seemed to be giving no ground in face of a storm of criticism following Singapore's fall, but he has shifted his footing. The change in his Cabinet appears more radical than any he has made. He rejected the demand that he give up his rôle as Defense Minister, but by bringing Sir Stafford Cripps in as leader of the House of Commons he may free himself from some political distractions, another way of achieving the result desired.

For patriotism more than politics has produced demands for reorganization. Interest centers on more effective conduct of the war rather than on any fine balance of party representation in the Cabinet. The prominent place given Sir Stafford naturally attracts attention, for it is almost as if Wendell Willkie had become Mr. Roosevelt's spokesman in Congress. It spectacularly symbolizes the shifts, particularly in relations with Russia, which have taken place in Britain in three years.

For then Sir Stafford was too friendly to co-operation with the Communists even for the Labor Party, which expelled him. Now it is his prestige as Ambassador to Russia more than his brilliance in debate or advanced social ideas which places him so prominently in Britain's Government.

Tightening up of the War Cabinet, not politics, apparently lies behind the dropping of Sir Kingsley Wood, Conservative, and Arthur Greenwood, Laborite. The advancement of Capt. Oliver Lyttleton to have charge of production brings in a business man who has risen steadily in the wartime governmental shifts, much as Donald Nelson has in the United States.

Possibly the most notable features of the shakeup are the reduction in size and the effort to free members from the duties of administration as heads of departments. This should make for a more effective War Cabinet. It still does not bring in representatives of the Dominions, but in Sir Stafford it may provide a most needed ingredient—a colleague who can stand up to Mr. Churchill and force him to question and examine his own ideas of strategy.

After all, we've heard of some rhythmic (or writhe-mic) dancing which might easily scare off an enemy raider.

A Mighty Weapon

To the Young People of America—

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A word from Britain's youth to the young people of America! Firstly, we want to voice our thanks to America. We know that you realize we are grateful for your magnificent efforts. America, to us here in the old country, is a much loved neighbor.

You have heard what the older politicians of our two countries, and military men, have had to say about British and American unity—but may ask what does the youth of those lands think? Britain's young people are behind the Prime Minister "to a man." America's youth, we believe, is behind its President, Mr. Roosevelt. Both our leaders are united "men of war" as their historical meetings have proved.

The sacrifices which you Americans are being forced to make are numerous, and you will, as we did here in Britain, feel it "hard" at first. But when we take a look at the refugees from almost every country in Europe who are seeking refuge here, and listen to the stories which they have to tell of Nazi atrocities, we feel that our sacrifices, however great they seem, are small in comparison with what they and their countries have suffered. Indeed, we feel that no sacrifice is too great to retain the freedom which we are proud to fight for.

You may wonder what the youth of Britain is doing during this time of our country's dire need, so here are a few facts. Most boys between the ages of fifteen and nineteen are doing some form of National Service, such as A. R. P. Messengers for the Civil Defense Services and the Auxiliary Fire Service. Many are the heroic deeds done by these chaps who, in the height of a blitz, have carried out their duties with great courage and devotion. The Home Guard has claimed many boys who desire military training as a preliminary to joining the army. Other air-minded boys have joined the youngest youth organization, the Air Training Corps, to receive a thorough grounding in subjects necessary for them if they desire to join the Royal Air Force.

Many of the girls have offered their services for First Aid Parties and are learning Red Cross treatment. The Land Army has attracted large numbers of the girls who like the healthy open-air life which the open fields offer, such as plowing in winter and reaping the harvest in summer, and helping on farms.

For the younger folks who are still at school (but nevertheless still come under the category of youth) there are the Youth Service Squads which exist in every town and village.

I have spoken to many young people throughout Britain, from Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and no matter what their social life, whether still at school, in factory on war-production, office, college, or in the Forces, all, without one exception, say "Thank you" to you of the U. S. A. for the great part you are playing in helping to defeat Hitler and his satellites of the crooked cross, in their effort to dominate the world.

We shall win, not only the war, but also the peace, and the close bonds between the youth of our two countries which this war has drawn ever tighter, will bear fruit when the youth of today are the men and women in the new world of tomorrow. JUVENIS

Letchworth Garden City, Herts, Eng.

Down the Middle of the Road

The American "New Order in East Asia"

(A Bookshelf Review)

By Erwin D. Canham

Many Americans who formerly knew little and seemed to care less about the Philippines are today finding them an engrossing, stirring source of study. Articles in this newspaper by Walter Robb, former editor of the Journal of the American Chamber of Commerce in Manila, and by James G. Wingo, an American-Filipino journalist, continue to attract much interest. But if any reader is seriously and deeply interested—or if he wishes a clear, simple, and highly authoritative view — he should read THE PHILIPPINES, by Prof. J. R. Hayden (New York: Macmillan. $9).

Dr. Hayden—it is much more natural to call him "Joe" Hayden as they do in Manila—is Professor of Political Science at the University of Michigan, which institution has furnished so many Philippine experts; he was Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands from 1933-1935, and for many years he has been an outstanding American authority on their affairs.

His book, after a swift and sure backward glance, and with full knowledge and treatment of the more remote past, actually concentrates upon the development of the Philippine Commonwealth from its foundation in 1935 until, say, December 7, 1941.

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This was an extraordinarily profitable period, for it showed a nation in the making. Much of the achievement was remarkable, if not unique, in the field of statecraft. In five short years, a group of imaginative, expert, realistic Filipinos and Americans led by President Manuel Quezon had brought the Philippine Commonwealth far along the road of nationhood. They still had many unsolved problems, but their progress was unparalleled in the Orient and comparable only to work done after 1918 in such countries as Czechoslovakia.

The finest and most inspiring fact was that at least by 1938 the Filipinos had come to believe firmly in the good faith and friendship of the United States, something that a third of a century of tutelage had not really achieved prior to that time. On August 13, 1938, the fortieth anniversary of the occupation of Manila by the United States—not hitherto considered a day of glory by the Filipinos—was celebrated as a national holiday by the Filipino people. The President of the Commonwealth, followed by high officials of the Government, Cabinet, and National Assembly, marched on foot in parade past the United States High Commissioner. President Quezon proclaimed to a vast assemblage of his compatriots "the boundless gratitude of the Filipino people to the United States for the measureless benefits she has bestowed upon us during the four decades that have passed since" the American flag was first raised on Philippine soil.

"This spectacular gesture of national gratitude," says Professor Hayden, "is unique in the history of the relations between dominant and politically subordinate nations." Then, on January 31, 1941, President Quezon announced that he had "assured the Government of the United States, in behalf of the Commonwealth, that the entire Philippines—its man-power and material resources—are at the disposal of the United States in the present emergency."

Thus it was that American and Filipino had come to mutual confidence. It is in the spirit of that confidence that they are fighting today on the Bataan Peninsula. That respect for the United States's good faith, moreover, is our "New Order for East Asia." It is an earnest to all the hundreds of millions of people in Asia outside Japan that the United States is interested in a square deal—in China, in India, in Indonesia.

That dynamic, revolutionary leadership which the United States potentially brings to the races of Asia under the pattern of its Philippine achievement is a long-range answer to the Japanese. That is "Asia for the Asiatics"—not for the Japanese. It can answer the aspirations of brown men and yellow men from the Pacific islands to the mountains of Afghanistan. It can be a dynamism even more powerful than the tinder of communism, for it is self-government linked to advancement.

Whichever western nation is trusted by the erstwhile subject races in Asia will be the nation that arouses the masses of Asia to stop the conquests of Japan. Is Britain so trusted? Is Russia so trusted? Are the Dutch, even, so trusted? The questions answer themselves. But if the United States finishes its job in the Philippines—and today it is far from finished—then the United States will be trusted, and a most vital door in mankind's development will swing wide open.

* * *

Professor Hayden does not embark upon these sweeping conclusions. He sticks to his job, and does it supremely well. His chapter on Philippine national defense is sagely prophetic. He foresaw the weak spots, but even he did not foresee Pearl Harbor and the resultant quick conquest of most of the archipelago.

Professor Hayden's conclusion reads as well after December 7 as it did when it was written, much earlier: "It would be strange indeed if this partnership in a perilous undertaking were not to alter the stereotyped attitudes of these two peoples toward each other. Upon the conclusion of the present upheaval the United States will be unable to escape its share of the task of reorganizing the world for peace, in Asia as elsewhere. In this reorganization the Philippines will necessarily be considered not merely vis-à-vis America, but as an essential element in the post-war order in East Asia. In that order the interests and the aspirations of the Philippine people, who in time of crisis unhesitatingly ranged themselves with the United States and the principles of human freedom, will not be disregarded."

The Wide Horizon

Back of the Trial at Riom

By Egon Kaskeline

The Pétain Government has begun the trial of the six Frenchmen whom it charges with responsibility for France's unpreparedness for total war and, consequently, for her military and moral collapse in June, 1940. What is behind this trial? What does Vichy seek to prove? Why all the Government publicity? The investigation has already lasted for more than one and a half years and the accusations comprise many thousands of typewritten pages. It has been reported that the Supreme Court of Justice at Riom will sit for four days every week, and yet the hearing is expected to last four months!

The six prisoners have now been transferred from their State prison in the sunless fortress of Portalet in the Pyrenees to the prison of Riom. Principal defendants are ex-Premier Edouard Daladier, head of the Radical-Socialist Party, ex-Premier Léon Blum, head of the Socialist Party, and Maurice Gustave Gamelin, former commander-in-chief of the Allied armies who in May, 1940, was replaced by General Weygand. These men are accused of having neglected their duties, of having failed to prepare France for the war against the Axis Powers, of having failed to organize her military and economic mobilization. They are accused of having shown lack of energy and strength of character in dealing with the subversive (i. e. Communist) propaganda. The bill of indictment reproaches Daladier and Blum for delivery of arms to the Spanish republic. Gamelin will be tried for his "disastrous decisions" during the war. The smaller fry are former Air Minister Pierre Cot, who lives in the United States and will be tried *in absentia*, and former Air Minister Guy La Chambre. The charge against both is that they failed to build a strong French air force. The last defendant is Pierre Jacomet, former General Secretary to the War Ministry, accused of negligence.

* * *

Hundreds of other political personalities of the Third Republic today find themselves imprisoned, but there has been no indication as to whether they, too, will be tried in so spectacular a manner as the six co-defendants or whether they will be tried at all. During the twenty months of investigation, the charges against Daladier and Blum have been completely altered. The public prosecutor could prove neither dishonesty nor corruption. The former left-wing leaders succeeded even in demonstrating that they had shared political responsibility with leading personalities of the Vichy regime.

Why then has Pétain allowed the trial to be held and why has so much publicity been given to the proceedings? Recent dispatches reveal the secret reasons which brought about Pétain's decision: The paramount aim of the Riom trial will not be the condemnation of a few "guilty men," but to expose in public the deficiencies of the democratic system, the system responsible for France's defeat. France's new authoritarian régime will attempt to prove the decadence of republican France and more especially of the Popular Front.

We may be certain that the Vichy Government has taken every possible precaution which will enable it to attain its propaganda objective. The members of the court have been carefully selected. Correspondents of French and foreign newspapers will be admitted to the court. Seats, however, will be reserved for the public and it is understood that these will be chosen by a special board composed of Vichy officials.

* * *

One may be doubtful, however, that the trial at Riom will have the tremendous propaganda effect which the present French Government obviously expects. Long before the opening of the trial against France's former leaders, the French people realized that not all had been well with the Third Republic and that the Republican Government had shown itself to be weak and inefficient. In a future France free people will choose their own leaders. But the French public also knows that responsibility for defeat is shared by the French high command, of which Marshal Pétain and General Weygand were prominent members; that it is shared by big business, which consistently sabotaged the war effort and was willing to do business with Hitler; shared also by the French right-wing Radicals who despised the democratic republic to a degree that made it possible for them to betray their country to the enemy.

In trying the six prisoners at Riom, Vichy will create political martyrs. The French people will understand how and why the masters of Vichy are taking revenge, and the trial at Riom might prove a boomerang.

See Editorial "Travesty and Tragedy" in Column 1.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.